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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1981

Reagan Targets 2-Billion Rise Arms Budget

Richard Halloran... The Reagan administration is shaping up a new budget that calls for an increase of \$2 billion over former President Jimmy Carter's proposal for this year and the next...



Polish labor leader Lech Walesa is hoisted up on the shoulders of demonstrators in front of the Supreme Court building Tuesday in Warsaw, shortly after the court granted authorization for Poland's independent farmers to organize an association rather than register as a trade union.

New Premier Selected Poland Compromises On Farmers' Union

From Agency Dispatches... WARSAW — Poland's Communist authorities seemed to have won a respite from industrial strife Tuesday with a compromise court ruling that rejected farmers' application to form a union but said they could organize in associations...



Wojciech Jaruzelski

The Supreme Court's ruling Tuesday conceded that the self-proclaimed Rural Solidarity was a union, but said it could not be registered as such because Poland's private farmers were not employees...

Apprehension Rises in Moscow Foreign Observers Feel Polish Crisis at Worst Stage Yet

By R. W. Apple... MOSCOW — A mood of apprehension about the course of events in Poland, unlike anything seen in the seven months since the crisis erupted there, has settled over the capital's foreign community in the last 48 hours...

Reagan Assailed By Soviet Media Over 'Blunders'

The Associated Press... MOSCOW — The Soviet press Tuesday published a new attack on President Reagan, accusing him of making "alarmingly absurd blunders" during his first weeks in office...

U.S. Writer Dwyer Accuses Iran on Way Home

The Associated Press... United Arab Emirates... A free-lance writer Cynthia Dwyer, who was kidnapped from Iran after nine months in a plane packed with prisoners and peasants...

As Crises Grow, U.S. Seeks Coherent Foreign Policy

By Bernard Gwertzman... WASHINGTON — After three weeks in office, the Reagan administration finds itself in a political confrontation with the Soviet Union and troubled by potential crises in Poland and El Salvador...

Soviet Fleet Commander, Generals Die in Air Crash

The Associated Press... MOSCOW — The commander of the Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet, two other leading fleet officers and a number of other military personnel were killed in an aircraft accident...

Gen. Rogers in Greece

The Associated Press... ATHENS — Gen. Bernard Rogers, Supreme Commander of Allied Forces in Europe, arrived here Tuesday on his first official visit to this country following his return to the military wing of NATO last October...

As Crises Grow, U.S. Seeks Coherent Foreign Policy

Following can be said with some authority about the administration: It will openly criticize Soviet behavior around the world. It wants to ensure that Moscow understands that it cannot have "business as usual" unless it subscribes to some imaginary international code of conduct...

INSIDE Rights Report

The U.S. State Department's annual human rights report, publication of which was postponed by White House request in order not to embarrass South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan during his visit to Washington...

Calvo Sotelo

Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo y Bustelo, named by King Juan Carlos I to form Spain's next government, keeps a cool distance from most of his fellows in public...

Real estate advertisements including 'REAL ESTATE TO RENT SHARE', 'SECRETARIAL POS...', and 'SECRETARY'.

Young Saudis Worry About Oil Policy, Rapid Change

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

JIDDA — Seated in a Danish-style leather armchair at a videotape club in Saudi Arabia's commercial capital, a government official softly discussed his worries about the high rate of oil production in Saudi Arabia.

"We're selling too much, too fast, and I'm afraid of the bewildering progress that is being forced on us. For example, divorce has become a problem because families are too preoccupied with money to work out their problems patiently. The new houses are too big; who will clean them if the day ever comes when we can no longer have wage-slaves from outside and have to look after ourselves?" he said.

A Saudi businessman, also spending his evening at the club to watch films in a country where public movies are forbidden, chipped in: "If we're producing so much oil just for the good of the United States, we should be getting a political return. If we don't, it will become a political issue sooner or later."

Similar complaints are common among U.S.-educated Saudis, who represent the elite of the country's growing middle class, when they are asked about how much oil should be pumped and sold by Saudi Arabia.

There are no public opinion polls in Saudi Arabia, and no direct political pressure on the ruling Saud family to modify its decision to produce as much oil as Saudi Arabia can to stabilize world oil markets. But Saudi security services monitor attitudes toward the issue of oil production, which is the sole source of Saudi wealth and the reason for international interest in the kingdom.

"There are two broad categories of opinion in the kingdom, not depending on whether or not people have been educated in the West," explained an official who sees the monthly reports. "People who only know Saudi Arabia are unthinkingly grateful for the oil-brought progress that has transformed this country's infrastructure and life. But Saudis with international experience think — and say — that Saudi Arabia is selling too much oil too cheap," he said.

Many strands combine to weave this widely held Saudi view that the kingdom is making concessions insufficiently appreciated in the West.

"I think that we should only produce enough oil to obtain the cash we need to run the country," a Saudi journalist said, adding: "Europeans and especially Americans exaggerate the problem of oil to squeeze us more. If they want us to give more, they should give us more in return."

Financial Needs

Officials repeatedly point out that Saudi Arabia could still meet its financial needs if it slashed production to half or even a third of current levels. "But the impact on the West would be immediate: factory closings and longer lines of unemployed," Oil Minister Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters last week.

In a separate speech, Sheikh Yamani was quoted as saying that Saudi Arabia might export less oil if Iran and Iraq boost their own exports after the Gulf war ends. But he indicated that this would not be an oil-price squeeze but rather another example of Saudi Arabia's desire to use its strong oil capacity to play an influential swing role among the oil-exporting nations.

To maintain a balance in supply and demand, he said, "Shall we ask Algeria and Nigeria and Indonesia, which need every dollar they can get for their development, to reduce their production?"

Saudi Arabia, in contrast, is paying a domestic price for maintaining high production to win Western influence, officials said. However, this feeling of leverage over the West both gratifies and worries the educated generation.

"I think that we should give oil to all the people who need it," a Saudi government official said. "I've traveled in Asia and Africa, and I hate to see people starving, so I would give them oil even if they are Communists or Jews."

Political Factors

The same official continued: "Should I also think other countries should give us food instead of burning it or throwing it into the sea when they have too much, like the United States does. Governments think of their own interests, not mankind's."

Saudi Arabia's interest, officials said, is not necessarily to produce so much oil, even at current high prices. However, political factors have convinced Saudi Arabia's leaders to maintain high production and push forward with a vast industrialization plan that absorbs oil earnings.

Most observers say that Crown Prince Fahd has successfully imposed his view that Saudi Arabia should produce oil far beyond its financial needs to win influence in the West — a view that was vindicated when Saudi Arabia was able to step into the gap caused by the Iran-Iraq war.

"But it is important to understand that Saudi Arabia did not have to adopt this strategy of meeting world oil demand," Farouk Akhbar, a senior Saudi strategist, told a U.S. audience recently. Logically, he said, it would have been "far better for us to slow down our growth and limit oil exports to the amount needed to cover our immediate and more moderate development needs."

Conservative Approach

This more conservative approach would have brought more manageable change in Saudi Ara-

French Presidency: Pedestals in the Ring

By Richard Eder
New York Times Service

PARIS — It is not good form to announce one's candidacy in a French presidential election for the bare primitive reason of wanting the job, nor even for the dressed-up primitive reason of being the best person for the job. Historical need is the traditional argument. It is not the hat that is edged into the ring but the pedestal.

Jacques Chirac, the mayor of Paris, is a politician who has always run a bit beside form. He tends to let his appetite show in a fashion that the French find unsophisticated, though frequently appealing. When he came before a press conference Tuesday to explain why he is running in the April elections, he argued history, of course; but a personal note crept in.

"I was not listened to," he said of his resignation in 1977 as President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing's prime minister. "In the years since, I have continued to make suggestions and I still was not listened to."

Mr. Chirac, formerly a close associate of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing, is now his principal rival for the votes of the French right and center-right. He is the leader of the *Rassemblement pour la République* or RPR, the latest institutional heir to the party that once assembled about De Gaulle.

This makes him the titular chief of France's Gaullists, but it is a fragile chieftainship over some fiercely divided tribes. The Gaullists reluctantly supported Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1974, largely at Mr. Chirac's urging; only to find that once in power, the president proceeded to construct his own political following at their expense.

"Je ne regrette rien," Mr. Chirac quoted Edith Piaf at Tuesday press conference, when asked if he was sorry. Regrets or not, his 1974 support of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing earned him the job of prime minister until the two men split three years later.

On the other hand, it led a number of senior Gaullists to accuse him of wrecking the party for the sake of personal ambition. This resentment, compounded by the poor showing of the RPR in the last parliamentary elections, has resulted in two Gaullist candidacies rival to that of Mr. Chirac.

One of the rivals is former Prime Minister Michel Debré, who is running on a platform of scriptural



Mayor Robert Hue of Montigny-les-Cormeilles, France.

Blacks, Arabs Seen as Targets

French Communist Moves Put Focus on Racial Issues

By Ronald Koven
Washington Post Service

PARIS — The French Communist Party last weekend reinforced a racist image it has been increasingly promoting of itself in an apparent search for votes for party leader Georges Marchais in this spring's presidential elections.

On Saturday afternoon Communist Mayor Robert Hue of the Paris suburb of Montigny-les-Cormeilles led a demonstration at a housing project under the windows of a Moroccan family with eight children. The family had been accused by name in local party leaflets of being drug traffickers.

The local police commissioner said that he knows of no basis for the accusation.

The same day Mr. Marchais told an audience of several thousand in Saint Denis, the bedroom suburb that symbolizes Communist control of the working-class "Red Belt" around the capital, "We don't want new Harlems or new Sowetos in the Paris suburbs. We don't want new Chicagos, either."

For the French, Chicago is still synonymous with gangland lawlessness.

Mr. Marchais' words cemented the linkage of the party's clear appeal to law and order themes with the scarcely veiled attacks on immigrant workers, mostly black and Arab.

"Marchais" said one of the constantly growing number of dissi-

Calvo Sotelo, Cultivated Premier-to-Be, Epitomizes Spain's Aristocracy of Money

By James Markham
New York Times Service

MADRID — Invited recently to a Madrid lunch for the launching of a new book, Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo y Bustelo proffered some financial advice to its young author, Juan Luis Cobian, editor of the newspaper *El País*. "Some of the language is a bit old-fashioned," observed the deputy premier drolly. "Like 'soutanes' when you mean priests. You should beware of anachronisms when writing in Spanish."

This posture of cultivated aloofness is characteristic of Mr. Calvo Sotelo, who was named Tuesday by King Juan Carlos to form Spain's next government. Fond in private of dropping apt one-liners from "Don Quixote," the next premier keeps a cool distance from most of his fellows in public. Tall for a Spaniard, he strikes his shorter compatriots as somehow Anglo-Saxon in his mannerisms.

"We Spaniards are always close to each other when we talk," commented an economist who knows the 54-year-old politician well. "He always keeps you, physically, at arm's length. Like an English gentleman."

himself consciously for the job he has now secured. His selection to succeed Adolfo Suarez, who resigned last month, represents a consolidation of power by an aristocracy of money that is in the habit of running Spain. Many of these people suffered Mr. Suarez with difficulty, considering him something of a parvenu.

Mr. Calvo Sotelo abjured such petty class prejudices and worked intimately with Mr. Suarez for 4½ years; his rise to the status of Mr. Suarez's heir was marked by extreme loyalty and avoidance of the backbiting that permeates the governing Union of the Democratic Center. But now that the party has named him, Mr. Calvo Sotelo is expected to move surely and tenaciously to secure his position and to scotch any comeback attempt by Mr. Suarez.

Born on April 14, 1926, into a Madrid family with strong ties to northwestern Galicia — a region that can claim Franco and Mr. Suarez, too — Mr. Calvo Sotelo graduated first in his class from the capital's elite engineering faculty. He put his doctorate degree to work in Spain's chemical industry as the nation's growth rate took off in the late 1950s and early 1960s. In 1967, he was named president of the national railway system, a plum of his profession.

Sihanouk Offers Rivals Top Post In New Coalition

United Press International

PEKING — Prince Norodom Sihanouk offered the premiership in a new coalition government he said he will lead to fight the Vietnamese in Cambodia to either of his major opponents Tuesday.

China, the major supporter of the Pol Pot guerrillas currently battling the Vietnamese inside the country, publicly welcomed for the first time Prince Sihanouk's re-emergence as a force in Cambodian politics.

Prince Sihanouk, who ruled Cambodia until 1970, for the second time in three days said he now was willing to end a self-imposed retirement which lasted about seven months and become the president "over a coalition of all movements" against the Vietnamese.

He said by telephone from his exile home in the North Korean capital of Pyongyang that he would welcome as his premier either of his major rivals — Premier Khieu Samphan of the ousted Pol Pot regime or the leader of Cambodia's third force, Son Sann.

Schmidt Denies He Will Resign Over Party Rift

United Press International

BONN — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Tuesday that he has no intention of resigning despite the rift in his Social Democratic Party that is making governing difficult.

Mr. Schmidt said in an interview with the newspaper *Bild* that he would carry on despite party disputes over U.S. missiles, defense expenditures, nuclear power plants and arms exports.

Reports that Mr. Schmidt is so fed up with the quarrels in his party that he might resign have been circulating for weeks. The fact that Mr. Schmidt felt it necessary to discuss the resignation possibility publicly was seen as sign of the seriousness of the party row.

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Sadat Backs Europe Bid On Mideast

By Henry Gottlieb
The Associated Press

LUXEMBOURG — Egypt's President Anwar Sadat Tuesday endorsed a European initiative for Arab-Israeli peace but said he hoped it would not interfere with the U.S.-backed Camp David peace process. He invited Europe to provide security guarantees in any overall settlement.

"We should like you to participate with us in persuading those Israelis and Palestinians to accept a formula of mutual and simultaneous recognition," Mr. Sadat said in an address before the 34 members of the European Parliament.

"I did not come here to sell Camp David," the Egyptian leader said, but added: "We invite you to take part in additional security guarantees as a European contribution to peace in the Middle East."

Work Suspended at Basque Nuclear Plant

Reuters

BILBAO, Spain — The Spanish power company Iberdrua is temporarily suspending work at a nuclear plant where a kidnapping was killed by Basque separatists.

Chief construction engineer Jose Maria Ryan was shot to death by guerrillas of ETA (Basque Homeland and Freedom) Friday. Authorities ignored an ETA deadline to begin demolition of a 500-mw nuclear reactor at Lemoniz, near Bilbao. The separatists said that the killing of Ryan was the start of a campaign against ETA at the utility company which is building the plant.

Iberdrua, which has been the target for numerous bomb attacks by ETA guerrillas, said Monday night that it made its decision because of concern for workers at Elmoniz and its families.

Afghanistan Dispute Marks Nonaligned 1

The Associated Press

NEW DELHI — Continued wrangling over Afghanistan marked the second day of the nonaligned foreign ministers' conference. Reports said agreement appeared to be emerging to open further negotiations in the division-racked movement.

"We are certain of consensus on all issues," India's external minister, P.V. Narasimha Rao, said at Delhi Airport. He was to welcome UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, who will address a four-day conference Wednesday.

Drafters of the conference declaration were trying to merge all versions presented by India and Pakistan on Afghanistan. One said a subcommittee composed of the Palestine Liberation Organization, Tanzania and Argentina was working on a compromise, likely to paralyze Pakistan's call for a removal of foreign troops from Afghanistan and India's appeal for a political solution.

Greek Ex-King Agrees to Limit Funeral

New York Times Service

ATHENS — In an attempt to avert political violence and a revival of the traditional schism between monarchists and republicans, the government and former King Constantine agreed Monday to stay in Greece only a few hours Thursday instead of the two days originally planned for the burial of Queen Mother Frederika.

A government minister said the decision was made during a Cabinet session amid evidence that anarchists and royalists were verging from all parts of the country for a confrontation at Thessaloniki on the outskirts of Athens, site of the royal cemetery. The monarch, returning to Greece for the first time in 14 years, had government instructions earlier not to arrive at the Athens airport the military airport near the palace, to avoid passing through the government said riot police will cord off the palace excepting only private guests of the royal family to attend the funeral.

Tension Mounting Between Syria, Jordan

Reuters

BEIRUT — Tension between Syria and Jordan appeared to be crisis proportions Tuesday after Jordan withdrew from a joint post and recalled its ambassador to Damascus.

Syria accused Jordan of violating agreements by withdrawing from the frontier post, refusing entry to Syrian citizens and expelling many officials in Amman confirmed that Jordan had decided to establish separate border posts and to impose stricter controls on Syrians. The ambassador to Damascus was recalled Monday, the ed.

The moves coincided with an unconfirmed report that a Saudi Arabian diplomat kidnapped in Beirut had been killed. Saudi Arabian Syrian military intelligence of abducting charges of a Syrian, Friday, but Damascus has dismissed the charges of a hostile propaganda campaign.

As Crises Grow, U.S. Sees A Coherent Foreign Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

normalization agreement. Security arrangements remain in the air. But some U.S. officials believe PLO king was pleased by the cordial welcome given to South Korean President Chun Doo Hwan, and the pledge made by Mr. Reagan to keep U.S. troops in Korea and to maintain security ties in East Asia.

Mr. Haig said in his confirmation hearing that "the challenge of this decade" for the United States is to provide Peking with incentives to maintain good relations with Washington while not so provoking the Russians that East-West relations are permanently damaged.

Poland Settles Union Strife

(Continued from Page 1)

His speech became available Tuesday.

Southern Radio said that southwestern Jelenia Gora called off to leave a separatist party and government officials for the provincial authorities for the public hospital.

Coal miners in southern Poland had threatened to strike Feb. 10 unless their five-day, 37½ week strike was extended to administrative workers in the mines. Warsaw Radio quoted Solidarity representatives as saying they had called off "in defiance of the national independence leader Lech Walesa's pledge, and the announcement of changes in the government."

U.S. Denies Further Aid

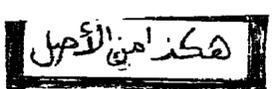
WASHINGTON (UPI) — State Department said Tuesday it will withhold any further aid to Poland until the Warsaw government repairs the shattered economy.

"It is our feeling that what is needed most is internal economic reform," State Department spokesman William Dwyer said. "We have no point in pouring in money until there are reforms," a department official said.

Although the United States has no program of direct economic aid to Poland, it is giving the country about \$630 million in credits.

Mr. Dwyer said it was not a U.S. economic reform to Poland. "We have no program of direct economic aid to Poland, it is giving the country about \$630 million in credits."

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State Department Study Contrasts With Reagan Policy

S. Rights Report Assails Seoul Regime

Geneva — The Soviet Union... Addressing the session... here, Soviet delegate Boris Ponomarev...

Work Suspended at... BILBAO Spain — The Spanish... temporarily suspended work...

Afghanistan Dispute... NEW DELHI — Continued... second day of the prolonged...

Greek Ex-King Agrees... ATHENS — The attempt... to the traditional...

As Crises Grow... A Coherent For... (Continued from Page 1)

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friendlier relations with the authorities. In regard to El Salvador, for example, the report says that about 9,000 people died during 1980 as the result of terrorism not only from the extreme left, which the administration regards as the principal danger there, but also from the extreme right, which has covert support from the government security forces.

That was underscored at a Feb. 2 White House ceremony where Mr. Reagan, with Mr. Chun at his side, bestowed praise on the South Korean leader and announced strong support for his government without any qualification based on its human rights record.

Similarly, Mr. Haig, stressing his belief that the leftists in El Salvador are the major threat to U.S. interests in Central America, has said that, if necessary, the United States is likely to increase its military aid to that government.

Although the military assistance was instituted by the Carter administration, it had been tied to public assurances that Washington would prod Salvadoran authorities to solve the murder of four U.S. women missionaries believed to have been killed by rightists.

These positions seemed to signal that the administration unofficially has disowned the 1980 human rights reports, which were prepared under the supervision of Mr. Carter's activist assistant secretary of state for human rights, Patricia Derian.

However, the reports, which represent the reporting and analysis of the department's geographic bureaus and its embassies covering 153 nations, are widely regarded as an accurate yardstick of the situations in those countries. They have their basis in a legislative mandate from Congress directing that the State Department must prepare them annually.

As a result, unless Mr. Reagan seeks to have Congress change the legislation or elects to risk a fight with Capitol Hill by ignoring the law, the reports seem likely to keep cropping up every year as a reminder of the policy that the new administration wants to push into the background.

Despite the Reagan administration's feeling that the Carter policy was counterproductive, it retains strong support within Congress and a large number of church and other interest groups. These forces have made no secret of their belief that human rights should remain a priority consideration of U.S. foreign policy, and they are grinding for an all-out effort to block congressional reauthorization of Mr. Reagan's choice as Mr. Derian's successor, Ernest W. Lefever, an outspoken critic of the Carter approach.

The report also cites widespread violations by authoritarian Communist regimes, particularly the Soviet Union. The report says on the situation there: "In addition to their continuing violation of basic human and national rights in Afghanistan, Soviet authorities have also stepped up repression at home in a crackdown on human rights activists as severe as any since the beginning of the human rights movement over a decade ago."

The report lauds the degree of democracy and respect for individual rights within Israel proper. But it notes a worsening trend in the occupied West Bank, where tensions increased as the result of the killing of a number of Jewish settlers, the maiming of two Arab mayors and the wounding of Arab student demonstrators.

Iran was not mentioned in the report because the U.S. hostages were still in custody at the time of its preparation. The report found essentially the same situation as in previous years: a high respect for human rights throughout Western Europe and a mixed bag of improvements and regressions in parts of the Third World. It concluded: "1980 saw little overall change in the status of political and civil freedoms in the world."

Bomb at Nestle's Plant... ATHENS — A bomb exploded outside a factory of Nestle's subsidiary near Athens, breaking windows and damaging the interior but causing no injuries, police reported Tuesday.

Supreme Court's Role in Renewed Debate Is Unclear... Linda Greenhouse... New York Times Service

Burger's Remarks on Crime: A Public Rallying Cry... Linda Greenhouse... New York Times Service

NEWS ANALYSIS... figure to use, let alone a chief justice of the United States.

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Bill Haley performing with the Comets in Munich in 1968.

Obituaries

Pop Singer Bill Haley, 55, Pioneer of Rock 'n' Roll

HARLINGEN, Tex. — Bill Haley, 55, a seminal figure in the world of rock 'n' roll but never a superstar of the magnitude of Elvis Presley and others, died Monday at his home here.

His death came 27 years after his group, Bill Haley and the Comets, recorded "Rock Around the Clock," which became the first big rock hit in history — and eventually the best-selling pop tune to date, with an estimated sales of 25 million copies.

Although recorded in 1954, the record did not become popular until it was used a year later in the movie "The Blackboard Jungle," in which it served as a theme not only of the picture but of a generation of teen-agers who found special significance in its beat, tone and lyrics.

Mr. Haley and his wife had lived in semi-seclusion in their retirement home in the Rio Grande Valley for several years.

Haringen police said that Mr. Haley was found dead in bed. It was ruled that he died of natural causes, probably a heart attack.

Born in Highland Park, Mich., into a family strongly influenced by country-style music, Mr. Haley dropped out of high school at 15 to play and sing with touring country music bands in the Midwest. He formed his own band, the Down Homers, a few years later.

In 1951, he changed the band's name to Haley's Saddlemen and under that name the group recorded its first song — "Rockin' 88," a tune with western swing touches, but which some critics now say was really rock 'n' roll.

Lillian Roxon in "The Rock Encyclopedia" wrote, "He was always apologizing for the social monster he had created. Musically, however, he was proud. Proud that as far back as 1951 [with songs like "Crazy Man Crazy" and "Rattle and Roll"] he was combining R&B [black rhythm and blues] country and western, and pop in what was to become one of the basic rock 'n' roll sounds. He always said that he had developed rock 'n' roll, while Alan Freed, the disc jockey, had only named it and exploited it."

Los Angeles Times rock critic Robert Hilburn said, "Unquestionably 'Rock Around the Clock' was the most important single record in terms of the birth of rock 'n' roll; it focused the interests in the music, it was a catalyst for teen-age interest in that kind of music."

But Mr. Hilburn said, it was not long after that came his big hit "Heartbreak Hotel," in 1956, and Presley was younger, better looking and had far more charisma than Mr. Haley.

Mr. Haley was not entirely eclipsed. He had several other big hits, including "Shake, Rattle and Roll," "Crazy Man Crazy," and "See You Later Alligator" — through the 1950s and into the early 60s.

But Presley, and other stars like Little Richard, Fats Domino and Chuck Berry overshadowed him in the United States, although Mr. Haley drew crowds in Europe.

In a 1970 interview with the Los Angeles Times, Mr. Haley reminisced about his beginnings: "We started as a country-western group," he said, "then we added a touch of rhythm and blues. It wasn't something we planned, it just evolved."

Jones to Remain Head of U.S. Joint Chiefs... WASHINGTON — Gen. David C. Jones has survived a campaign by some Republican conservatives to have him removed as chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Rep. Morris K. Udall, D-Ariz., chairman of the Interior Committee, which has oversight over nuclear issues, has written to the chairman of the NRC asking for a reassessment of the commission's own report about reporting by the Three Mile Island management.

Journalist Dies; Shot in Salvador... MIAMI — French combat photographer Olivier Rebbot, who was shot in El Salvador last month, has died.

2 Years After Revolution

Hostage Deal Fuels Tensions in Tehran

John Kifner, who has been reporting on events in Iran since 1979, was the only U.S. newspaper correspondent in Tehran when the hostages were freed. He left shortly afterward when his visa expired.

By John Kifner... BEIRUT — Iran's bitter political infighting has grown even fiercer since the release of the U.S. Embassy hostages, casting doubt on the future course of the revolution, which is two years old this week.

NEWS ANALYSIS... The power struggle between the fundamentalist clergy of the Islamic Republican Party and the less-traditional liberals surrounding President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr grew so vindictive last week that the aging and ailing Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini stepped in to attempt to halt the feuding.

"You want to destroy the country," the Ayatollah told the rival factions. "The nation must not listen to those who are arguing against each other and must condemn those who are weakening each other."

"This nation should be united as it was at the start of the revolution," he said.

But unity seemed far away. And Ayatollah Khomeini himself, the touchstone of revolutionary legitimacy, avoided, as he has in the past, coming down hard on one side or the other.

The relatively weak liberals, who had pressed for an early settlement of the hostage crisis, have long been battered by the fundamentalists. For more than a year, the fundamentalist faction used the liberals' stand on the embassy seizure and the holding of the hostages to discredit them as being soft toward the West.

Now the liberals are counterattacking, accusing Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai — who won his office after winning the backing of the fundamentalists — of having sold out by releasing the hostages too cheaply.

In effect, the Bani-Sadr liberals are attempting to do to the fundamentalists what the fundamentalists did to them. In the Majlis, which is dominated by the Islamic Republican Party, a bloc of independent members last week demanded an investigation of the settlement with the United States.

Mr. Rajai and the Majlis speaker, Hojatoleslam Hashemi Rafsanjani, have had to defend the settlement against charges that none of the shah's wealth had been recovered and that the roughly \$3 billion that Iran received from its frozen assets was far less than the \$24 billion in "guarantees" that the Iranian negotiators had called for.

Mr. Bani-Sadr's newspaper, Islamic Revolution, accused the premier of deceit in asserting that the Islamic republic had been a major target of attacks by the clerical forces for "inviting Islam and Marx."

The capital has also been swept by rumors recently over the possibility that Ayatollah Khomeini's health is declining. In his speech last week condemning factionalism, the 80-year-old ayatollah told a crowd of steelworkers, "I cannot speak in detail because my health is not good enough."

Should the ayatollah die at this point, Iran could be plunged into chaos with the rival factions struggling in a power vacuum.

The Islamic Republicans appear to be losing an important base of support among the traditionalist merchants of the bazaar — the original backers of the revolution — who in the past have been thought of as quiet religious. One reason for their discontent appears to be a plan to nationalize imports.

Meanwhile, the government is facing problems from the Kurdish tribesmen in the mountains along the border with Iraq. The Kurds are continuing to use their guns to press for autonomy despite a military drive against them last summer.

Each day, the Persian-language press carries reports of clashes with "counterrevolutionaries" in the Kurdist area. On Saturday, it reported that 20 persons were killed in fighting around the radio station in Mahabad, which the army was said to have cleared of rebels in August.

Iran's army commander, Gen. Vahidollah Fallahi, said this week: "If we were not able to stop the Iraqi Army when it invaded Iran, that was largely due to the fact that a large number of our forces were mobilized in Kurdistan."

The offensive against Iraq that Mr. Bani-Sadr announced a few weeks ago appears to have bogged down. Gen. Fallahi says the army was forced to open its attack prematurely because of criticism of the president and army by the clergy.

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At the Khyber Pass

Nothing would better suit the Soviet Union than a deal that sanitized its seizure of Afghanistan, cut off help to the insurgents from Pakistan and relieved pressure on its occupation army of 80,000. If that is the purpose of Pakistan's overture to the Soviet puppet regime in Kabul, there is reason for concern. What is Moscow threatening to elicit this nervousness?

But Pakistan's diplomacy has been so oblique that it may also serve as a useful exploration. Pakistan insists that no recognition is implied by its willingness to meet the Afghan foreign minister — unofficially but in the presence of a United Nations representative. At the same time, Pakistan helped soften the views of Afghanistan that an Islamic conference in Saudi Arabia has expressed; its resolution deplored foreign "intervention" without ever naming the Soviet Union.

If Pakistan means what it says — that it will not recognize the Kabul regime until the invaders have withdrawn and Afghanistan is once again an independent, nonaligned state — there may be some value in the contact. Some soundings across the Khyber Pass can

disclose whether Moscow will consider a strategic retreat from a conflict that has propelled 1.4 million Afghans across the mountainous border into refugee camps in Pakistan.

Our guess is that Moscow is not yet ready for a deal. In that case, the Pakistani initiative can be a useful prod to Washington's current policy review. The Reagan administration needs to decide how much help to provide to the insurgents, apparently financed in part by Saudi Arabia, and what terms to set for an end of such support. Pakistan may also be a supplicant again for direct U.S. aid. And France has proposed a peace conference of unclear value.

The overriding U.S. concern has been to prevent a permanent Soviet military deployment in Afghanistan, which would extend Moscow's reach toward the Gulf. And any political settlement ought to reaffirm the principle that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan is unacceptable. While the Pakistanis are balancing on the high wire, let the United States erect a firm net of principle beneath them.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Budget: The Good Old Days?

President Reagan's theory of the federal budget seems to take the year 1960 as the point after which things began to go wrong. That, certainly, is the thought with which he opened his speech on economic policy last week, and that seems to be the controlling view as his administration initiates the most powerful challenge of the past generation to the conventional budget. U.S. politics is now coming into a profoundly interesting time as the traditional ideas about public spending are suddenly ordered to stand up and account for themselves. That's a highly useful exercise, and there have been more than enough mistakes of public judgment over the past 21 years. But it would be inane to succumb to the myth of the 1950s as a better, more orderly time for Americans, from which they have slipped through self-indulgence and inflation.

There is now an implication that Eisenhower policy is the new administration's intellectual point of reference as it embarks on this daring attempt to rewrite the budget. Perhaps Mr. Reagan's challenge is not only to Mr. Carter's last budget as it stands, but to the 21 years of social initiatives that have transformed it. Certainly this is an inference that can be drawn from much of the diffuse complaint about the social programs and about increased federal involvements in people's lives generally. But are Americans really worse off now than then? How would you measure the change? And what did the federal budget have to do with it? We need to have these things straight if we are to know what we are trying to achieve in this reordering of budget priorities and commitments.

In fact, Americans are a great deal richer than they were in 1960. Per capita, after federal taxes and after inflation, the average income is up by two-thirds. But money is hardly what counts in the end. One basic measure of the standard of living is life itself. The average American's life expectancy now is nearly 74 years, more than four years longer than in 1960. Part of it has nothing directly to do with money; physical exercise, for example, is now in fashion. But much of the progress reflects the public money pumped into public health, not only into the hospitals and research laboratories, but into those wildly expensive sewage treatment plants, and into the community action programs that showed isolated and ignorant people

how to get health care. The infant mortality rate is always a good indicator of a country's social organization. After a long period of stagnation, it began moving rapidly downward again in the late 1960s. Its relationship to Medicaid and food stamps is beyond argument. Before you decide that food stamps are too expensive, consider carefully what they buy.

Surely another basic element in the standard of living is access to education — in the United States, the key to equality of opportunity. In 1960, there were fewer than 4 million students enrolled in colleges and universities. This year, there are more than 12 million. That couldn't have been accomplished without federal money for both the institutions and the students. Perhaps some of that aid can now be scaled down a little. But before you take your pencil to that part of the budget, remember that it has bought opportunity for many millions of young Americans to whom, in an earlier generation, it would have been foreclosed.

The list can be carried on at length. Housing standards are higher. Pensions are more generous, and personal economic security in general is better protected. For most people, working conditions have improved. None of these things was accomplished solely with federal money, but none of them would have been likely without it.

There's a difference between history and nostalgia. The 1950s were no halcyon time of public wisdom and private diligence. The United States in those years was a society under strain. Inflation was held in check, but at a cost of three recessions in eight years and exceedingly slow growth of incomes. The question isn't whether the country can do that again, but whether it can't do better.

It's true that Americans are living currently beyond their means. It's true that the United States is going to have to cut down a little, beginning with the federal budget, to restrain inflation. But it's also true that the federal budget is inseparable from the American standard of living. If it's the last 21 years that are under challenge, there's an obligation to remember what those 21 years have brought. By no means can all of it be measured merely in money. This ought to be the starting point of understanding in the administration's effort to bring the budget under control.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

The West's Dissonant Voices

Europe would not be Europe if the approving welcome for the new Washington policies were not modified by a "but." Some voices object to the U.S. aim to achieve military superiority over the Russians, forgetting that talk about superiority is in any case academic when one is still so far from equality.

Others are divided about the definition of equality and whether it involves nullifying the Soviet advantage achieved by invading Afghanistan and intervening in places like Ethiopia, Angola and Cambodia. Can Europe's voices be brought into union? And if so, will that union harmonize with the new U.S. voice? Can a common Western policy be forged to meet the challenge and threat of growing Soviet power?

— From the *Neue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

Reagan's Gulf Policy

The Reagan view of the world is one in which the United States is seen as engaged in a worldwide confrontation with the Soviet Union, with the Middle East as one of the main areas in which the two superpowers are locked in a struggle for influence.

... Although they [the Gulf states] are wary of Western domination, they are even more wary of attempts by the Soviet Union to undermine them ...

But they would much prefer to make their own arrangements for protection, provided that waiting at a discreet distance is a powerful and convincing force which can be called on when necessary, but which will not impose itself unduly, or act in a way likely to antagonize the Soviet Union and thus increase instability rather than reduce it.

— From *The Times* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

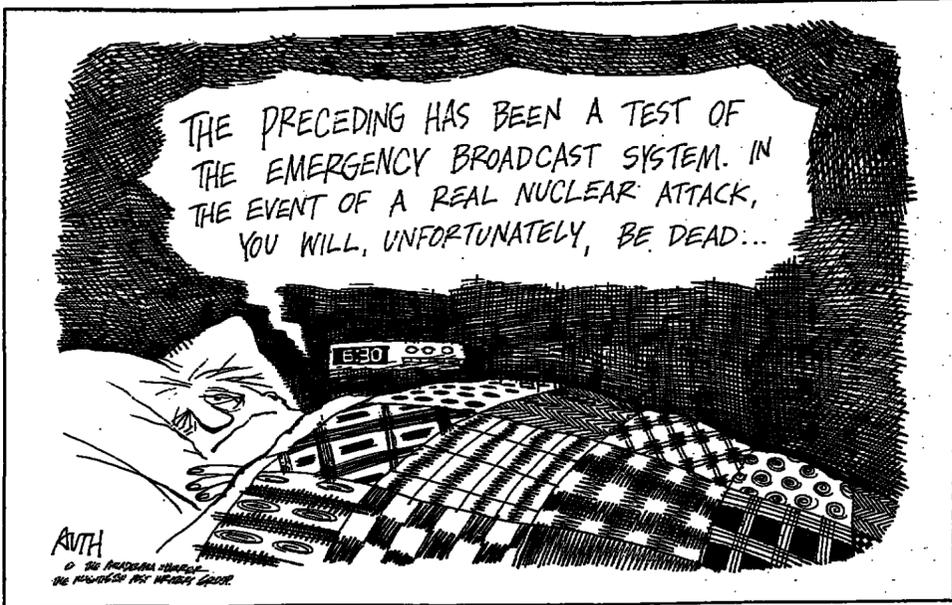
February 11, 1906

PORTSMOUTH, England — The battleship *Dreadnought*, the last word of progress in naval architecture, was launched here yesterday in a ceremony presided over by King Edward. The effect it is likely to have on the future shipbuilding of the world's navies must indeed be considered to inaugurate a new era. Already, before complete details of its design, construction and equipment are known, other nations are preparing to duplicate the type, which has been brought about by the lessons of war in the Far East. The designers of the ship have combined the largest possible number of heavy guns with a displacement consistent with the existent facilities for docking such a vessel.

Fifty Years Ago

February 11, 1931

PARIS — Today's editorial in the *Herald* reads: "A great many women in Great Britain are rising against the dictum of tyrannous dressmakers, reviving the barbarous fashion of skirts so lengthy that they sweep the ground. Two women members of Parliament, Miss Rathbone and Miss Picton-Turberville, 'deplore the return to long skirts as a reaction against personal comfort and physical liberty.' One of the most remarkable things about fashion's enslavement of women is its disregard of the most prevalent masculine taste. Given the normal desire of women to please the opposite sex, it is astonishing how many pursue a course of personal adornment that is repugnant to the latter."



Controversy Over 'Reverse Holocaust'

By John Dornberg

MUNICH — The Germans and their past — will there ever be a media theme richer or more evening-filling? They've done it again on West German television, albeit this time with a twist, for the aspect of the past currently being spotlighted was more or less a taboo on the electronic medium here for three decades.

For the past week, ARD, one of the two national networks, and its Austrian counterpart, ORF, have been exposing audiences of millions at prime time to a three-part documentary series on the crimes committed against the Germans during World War II.

And predictably, the series has become the center of considerable controversy, and not merely because it raises a touchy question: "What crimes?"

Lynch Justice

Well, as the Bavarian Broadcasting Corporation, producer of the series, maintains, there were many. There was the forced flight and subsequent expulsion of millions of Germans from East Prussia and the former German territories of Poland. There was the lynch justice against Germans in Prague and the Czechoslovak Sudetenland. There were crimes that range the spectrum from the rape of German women by Soviet soldiers marching westward, to the British-U.S. firebombing of Dresden in February, 1945 — a raid that is believed to have taken more lives than the nuclear attack on Hiroshima.

The scenes, culled from old newsreels, are violent and brutal beyond description. The interviews with tearful, choked-up surviving victims and witnesses to this "other holocaust" are pregnant with pathos.

It is, of course, all true, and what has been shown to West Germans and Austrians on the three-hour-long segments really did happen. No one challenges that. Yet, *Flucht und Vertreibung* — Flight and Expulsion — as the series is called, raises numerous knotty questions: not so much about the past as the present.

Criticism

Perhaps the most troubling aspect of the series is that it offers only a modicum of causality by virtually — albeit not completely — ignoring the fact that it was Hitler's war of aggression and genocidal racist policy which led up to Germany's defeat and the wartime atrocities being shown on the screen.

Criticism of this particular aspect was sharpest the other day during a 90-minute Austrian TV discussion whose panelists included not only one of the two co-directors of the series, Eva Berthold, but recently expatriated Soviet author Lev Kopelev.

Mr. Kopelev was a Red Army major and propaganda officer during the war and spent more than a decade in the Gulag for exposing and trying to stop precisely the same atrocities by Soviet soldiers shown in the documentary. His crime, as it was called in those days, was displaying compassion and sympathy for the enemy.

"What the film depicts," he said, "is only all too true. What it fails to depict is how it came about." In other words, if the Germans had not first moved eastward, virtually to the gates of Moscow, the Russians would never have come westward.

Yet, the series is not a kind of "reverse holocaust," a suggestion that its makers deny with indignation. Even if it were, then it would be but a minute counterweight to the thousands of hours of air time West Germany TV has already devoted to the Third Reich and its crimes. Long before the fictional, U.S.-made "Holocaust" series flickered across TV screens here two years ago, West German viewers were accustomed to virtual inundation with televised retrospectives of their own history.

From TV

It has often been said that post-war West Germans know little about the Nazi past — because of the omissions of schoolbooks and the commissions of teachers. What they do know, however, they know largely from television.

be faulted for showing this series too. A tabulation of air time devoted to "German sins" versus "German suffering" produces a provable ratio of several hundred to two. *Flucht und Vertreibung* is indeed but the second time since 1955 that West German TV has dealt with expulsion and exodus from the East.

But why is it being shown now and why a series of such patent causal omissions? Political pressure from the various expelled groups, whose constituency is strongest in Bavaria, is undoubtedly a reason though it has not been proffered as an official one.

According to one network source, there was a strong feeling among executives that the theme had been covered, and thus distorted, almost exclusively by the ultra-rightist and neo-Nazi press. A more objective medium taking a stand would lead to a more objective view by the public.

While there is merit to that argument, there is the distinct danger that West German TV has just given a stamp of authority to horror tales which the extremist press has been propagating and embellishing for years. It is one thing for radical rightist papers to reiterate these claims and charges, quite another matter for the ARD to say it on prime time.

Even more disturbing is the fact that the documentary series has been shown at precisely a time when neo-Nazi movements are flexing their muscles, becoming more violent, and are openly propagating the line that "The Holocaust is a figment of imagination, an edifice of lies in an anti-German propaganda campaign."

After a week of watching the three installments, none of which generated anywhere near the audience response or viewer ratings as "Holocaust" two years ago, one is left with a feeling of disconsolation

about the state of the West German nation. Whatever its original intention, the series has pandered to a popular notion here that the Germans bear no responsibility for Hitler and the Third Reich, that they were indeed victims.

Noble Objective

Given the inclination of all peoples to censor out all but the glories of the past, that is understandable. Defending herself in the discussion with Mr. Kopelev the other night, co-director Mrs. Berthold said her only aim had been "to make people feel compassion and to show them the horrors of war."

A noble objective, but in the specific case at hand, she would have been better advised had she also shown the viewers how that war started, or to put it succinctly, what the Germans wreaked upon themselves.

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Fears on Reagan's Rhetoric

By David S. Broder

EVANSTON, Ill. — Ronald Reagan is doing all right so far in the suburbs and small cities of the Midwest and West, but there seems to be some concern about the "belligerence" of his foreign-policy comments.

In part, that is the carryover of the "warmonger" label that Jimmy Carter tried to pin on him in last fall's campaign. But the fear has been rekindled by some of Mr. Reagan's and Secretary of State Alexander Haig's statements in the opening weeks of the new administration.

Personally, I am not persuaded that there is much to be disturbed about, in what Mr. Reagan and Mr. Haig have had to say. But when you hear the same concern expressed, in almost the same words, by townspeople, journalists and students in places as diverse as Salt Lake City, Grand Junction, Topeka, Madison and Evanston — as I did last week — then it begins to register.

What triggered the worries were the Reagan comments at his first press conference, suggesting that, in his view, the Soviet Union was

implacably committed to the course of seeking world domination and would use any tactic it could to achieve that goal. Mr. Haig added fuel to the fire with his charge that the Russians were supporters of international terrorism. Pravda and other organs of Soviet propaganda have been replying with equally bristling language.

What I said when the topic came up — as it did at every stop on last week's itinerary — was that there were two reasons why I thought the Russians were unlikely to find the Reagan-Haig rhetoric as provocative as their counter-propaganda rumbles might suggest.

The first is that Mr. Reagan has been saying exactly the same things about the Soviet Union for the last quarter-century. And the Russians have to have a good book on Mr. Reagan.

Here, for example, is Mr. Reagan on the Vietnam war, in a book called "Ronald Reagan's Call to Action," published five years ago: "The plain truth of the matter is that there were [Vietnam] to counter the master plan of the Communists for world conquest, and it's a lot easier and safer to counter it 8,000 miles away than to wait until they land in Long Beach. The Communist master plan, as we know it from published reports, from intelligence sources, and from our own painful experience, is to isolate free nations, one by one, stimulating and supplying revolution without endangering their own troops. What they did in Vietnam was simply to follow the plan they have pursued in many countries around the world. There is a Communist plan for world conquest, and its final step is to conquer the United States."

Now, I assume that the computers in the Kremlin Bureau of American Affairs have all that old Reagan rhetoric coded and indexed, so Brezhnev and Co. can hardly be surprised to hear him saying what he is saying.

The second reason why I doubt they find this language provocative is that Mr. Reagan has no interest in disturbing or challenging the Soviet regime at home. My impression is that what bothered Moscow about Mr. Carter was his tendency, in his first two years in office, to agitate the "human rights" issue. "Human rights," to them, is an issue of internal security and the protection of their own authoritarian regime. I doubt very much that the Reagan language about Russia's inclination to expand its external empire is one bit as provocative in Soviet eyes, as Mr. Carter's correspondence with celebrated Soviet dissidents or his public championing of their cause.

Mr. Reagan has turned off the "human rights" rhetoric and is plainly prepared to take a live-and-let-live attitude toward internal Soviet repression. He is being very cautious in his comments on the Polish situation, which, far more than any provocation from Washington, might cause the Russians to move their armed forces into action.

That, at least, is my view. But the citizens I met last week — or at least a good many of them — are disturbed and a bit frightened by the exchange of epithets between the new president and the men in the Kremlin. I note this — without agreeing — as the only jarring note so far in Mr. Reagan's smooth acquisition of authority.

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Letters

Retribution?

In his column (IHT, Jan. 27) William Safire makes, or overmakes the point that Iran should be punished for the hostage seizure and their treatment and that the United States should jettison its UN Charter pledge not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. He also criticizes Secretary of State Alexander Haig's announcement that the Reagan administration would fulfill the commitments undertaken by President Carter.

These comments boggle the mind. U.S. policy, after World War II, notably the Marshall Plan, should have taught everyone that constructive efforts to build a better world do pay off. The United States rejected reparations and the Morgenthau plan of punishment for Nazi Germany's incomparably greater crimes and also the calls for retribution against Japan. Today we can count them among our staunchest and strongest allies.

As to our pledge not to interfere in the internal affairs of other countries, accepted by all nations, it may sometimes be honored in the breach, as in Afghanistan, but no one has suggested a different basis for U.S. policy.

The Western world wants an independent Iran, whatever the nature of its government as an essential element in maintaining stability in the Middle East, upon whose oil resources modern civilization literally depends. Retribution is more likely to subvert than to promote this goal.

ALFRED E. DAVIDSON, Paris.

Mr. Safire continues to feel wrathfully "humiliated" by President Carter's bargain with Iran. Would it be necessary to be one of Mr. Safire's detested "doves" to point out that there have been much more appropriate moments in America's relations with Iran for a sensibility so delicate to have been afflicted with humiliating usage? For example, when the Shah's U.S.-supported secret police routinely tortured anyone in Iran even resembling a dissident, woman and children not, of course, excepted.

Perhaps remembering the televised image of the young Iranian at last year's UN investigation whose eyes had been put out during torture might help to alleviate Mr. Safire's wounded honor and painful investigation.

CK. WILLIAMS, Paris.

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CK. WILLIAMS, Paris.

Garwood Justice Exorcism

By Peter Arnett

CAMP LEJEUNE, N.C. — Some say justice has been done, but others see the prosecution and conviction of Pfc. Gary R. Garwood for collaborating in an attempt to exorcise the ghost of the Vietnam War that haunted the U.S. Marine Corps a decade.

And the probable years ahead will further seal the fate of the Marine Corps justice in the way that the Army was scrutinized for the execution of deserter Eddie Slovik after World War II. The six years they fought Vietnam are remembered by Marines less for glorious exploits than for grinding frustration. First U.S. troops showed in one Marine unit after another bogged down in bloody stalemates. The Marines see their role that of amphibious assault to looking back proudly to the island battles of the Pacific World War II. But high court decisions forced the Marines to bleed freely in Vietnam, to be killed with the famous "Daisy" and "Duck" rifles and in deep

At war's end, the Marines feared to forget the thousands of east Asian conflict, taking its toll only on the survivors of the Marine War Memorial in Arlington National Cemetery, neglecting to mention dates.

At the large Marine Camp Lejeune in coastal North Carolina, where Pfc. Garwood court-martialed, not one Viet battle or place name is commemorated on streets and buildings. Instead, the famous "Daisy" and "Duck" rifles are in the memories of Korea, World War II and earlier wars.

But what can't be obtained the sense of anger and shame by many U.S. Marine officers, the frustrations of their own experiences. It was to this end that Pfc. Garwood, 24, old when he was captured in Vietnam, returned 14 years later.

Like the rest of the U.S. Marines, the Marines in the name era saw the standards corps deteriorate. Anti-war sentiment ate into troop morale. Discipline dissolved. Drug taking, assaults on officers by enlisted men and other objectionable behavior hastened resolve to get out of Vietnam.

The general mood changed the Defense Department charges against an earlier Vietnam POWs accused of collaboration with the Communists. Amnesty was extended to them and others who had fled the army to avoid Vietnam service.

But times have changed. An increasingly conservative U.S. seems to be less forgiving over Vietnam. In the court where Pfc. Garwood was court-martialed, the hectic pace of debate and anger over Vietnam never brought up.

The defense team, somewhat reluctant to stir up the old memories, even conceded the fact most of the government's testimony. They argued that Pfc. Garwood was innocent and did not appreciate the crime of his acts. For that reason, they did not put him on the stand.

The defense also was unable to delve very deeply into questions by most of the POWs as to what they, too, had done to some degree with their own hands.

To talk with officers at Camp Lejeune was to be transported back in time past to an era when they were still in Vietnam. Pfc. Garwood's reputation was a national scandal. He was a deserter and there is no choice but to say that he was a deserter.

The jury agreed. The panel of Vietnam veterans had listened intently through weeks of testimony, including complex defense case, but no coercive persuasion, or bribery.

Three eminent psychiatrists testified they were "100 percent certain" that Pfc. Garwood, 24, was a sane man. He was a Marine Corps, did not wear a Vietnam uniform, carrying a weapon and being interrogated sessions.

Pfc. Garwood still has no appeals ahead of him. But his conviction for collaboration and assault, with its maximum life imprisonment, seems to show a more emphasis on what their role in combat than why.

Peter Arnett wrote from Vietnam for many years and covered the Garwood court-martial for the Associated Press.

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هكذا من الأهل

Peru Viewed as Aggressor

Peru-Ecuador Clash Takes Andean Pact

Card Schumacher
The consensus among diplomats here and in the small border war between Peru and Ecuador that week was precipitated in an attempt to draw...

young democracies, have been working behind the scenes in both countries to help minimize the damage. Military attaches of the United States, Brazil, Argentina and Chile, the four guarantor nations of the 1942 treaty, are monitoring the week-old cease-fire along the disputed border, which is in a remote jungle area in the Cordillera del Condor, 150 miles inland.

President Jaime Roldos of Ecuador is enjoying a surge of support as his countrymen rally round the flag. In a speech over national radio and television Friday night, Mr. Roldos said that the OAS resolution reflects "a consensus in favor of the inalienable rights of Ecuador and a denunciation of Peruvian aggression," and he called for continued "monolithic unity."

How the military views what was in fact a military loss is unclear. The president, who is 40, is already politically weak because of a long deadlock with Congress and a bitter personal dispute with his leader, Assad Bucaram, his father-in-law.

Premier Manuel Ulloa Elias of Peru expressed his country's sensitivity in an interview. "If Ecuador's misjudgment now leads to a change of government," he said, "it would be a major concern for us. It would create a more serious situation between our countries."

Ecuadorian soldiers were expelled from three border posts after five days of fighting in which Peru said one of its soldiers was killed and Ecuador said it lost eight, although the reliability of figures and the reported ferocity of the fighting have been questioned.

The outposts are up to nine miles past a line that the Peruvian and Ecuadorian armed forces informally drew as a cease-fire line after similar clashes three years ago. Sometime since then the Ecuadorians secretly moved in and occupied the jungle posts. It was that occupation, discovered by Peruvian patrols more than two weeks ago, that led to the idea that Ecuador precipitated the incident.

Although the 1942 peace treaty delineated the borders, a U.S. aerial mapping team several years later discovered a river, the Cenepa, that had not been on previous maps. A 49-mile section described in the treaty was geographically impossible.

In 1960 Ecuador renounced the treaty, saying it had signed under duress. It also backed its territorial claim to a wedge that begins with undefined gaps and extends about 100 miles to a potential port site below the Marañon River, an Amazon tributary.

In Peru, the skirmishes turned out to be a political boon to President Fernando Belaunde Terry, who visited the jungle area and returned to cheering crowds with a flag that had been hoisted by Peruvian soldiers over one recaptured outpost. The victory has also eased Mr. Belaunde's tenuous relations with his military.

World Airlines Plan Rate Hikes Due to Fuel Cost

GENEVA — The world's major airlines announced agreement Tuesday on a new round of passenger and cargo rate increases to recover part of the estimated 15-20 percent worldwide increase in aviation fuel prices since last fall.

Effective April 1 and subject to government approval, the increases in passenger fares will range between 12 percent for flights between Europe and Canada and 3 percent on routes to the Far East. For the Europe-U.S. routes, the recommendation is for an average increase of 7 percent.

Cargo rates are to go up by slightly higher percentages. The increases were announced after a weeklong meeting of about 50 member airlines of the International Air Transport Association discussing the fuel-price situation.

Historians Read the Storms Norse 'Monster' Myths

Old M. Schmeck Jr.
The New York Times Service
"ORK — Ancient Norse sometimes saw a giant rising erect from the sun's northern seas. The monster is tall and of rises straight out of the sea," said a 13th-century chronicler called the King's Mirror.

Mr. Lehn said the conditions would give just the kind of optical illusions the Norsemen observed. A walrus, for example, could become a pillar-like monster with cruel fangs seeming to rear 10 feet above the sea surface. Conditions for such an illusion would have occurred only in the last stages of a warm front in a calm just before a storm.

When an atmospheric temperature inversion approached the surface of the sea, Mr. Lehn said, the conditions would give just the kind of optical illusions the Norsemen observed. A walrus, for example, could become a pillar-like monster with cruel fangs seeming to rear 10 feet above the sea surface.

Mr. Lehn said that in only a few cases, such as the merman, did the King's Mirror and earlier chronicles seem to indulge in fantasy, although later accounts were embellished.



Voyagers Camille de Casablanca, Jean Rochefort.

Films

An Absorbing 'Voyage'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS — Alain Cavalier's new film, "Us strange voyage," recipient of the Prix Louis Delluc, will hold your attention. Of unadorned but effective structure, it succeeds in casting a binding spell, with a peculiar premise as its springboard.

A middle-aged artist of Troyes invites his old mother to come from Paris by train for a brief visit. He waits for her at the station, but she fails to arrive and he goes to Paris to discover that she left her residence for the journey. He informs the police, but no trace of her can be found.

Greatly disturbed, he enlists his adolescent daughter (estranged by the rupture of his marriage) to accompany him on an investigation. They walk the railroad line from Troyes to Paris on what seems a futile hunt. The search for the missing old lady unites father and child in sympathetic understanding that bridges the generation gap.

The script is, so to speak, a two-hander. The aged mother who vanishes is never seen and the subordinate characters are of no importance, the story centering on the father-daughter relationship. Jean Rochefort as the anxiety-ridden artist provides a portrayal of subtlety and depth as the enigmatic protagonist of doleful demeanor. The part of the defiant girl is more banal, filled with clichés about youth in revolt, but it is given winning nuance by Camille de Casablanca, the gifted director's gifted daughter. In all, a film of quality and much originality.

"The Mirror Crack'd" (at the Publicis Champs-Elysees, the Paramount Odéon and the Studio Média in English) is an Agatha Christie who didn't set before the cameras. Its mysterious murders take place in an English country town which is invaded by an American film company to shoot an epic about Mary, Queen of Scots.

As it is set in the early 1950s, its cast contains several old favorites of the era. There is Elizabeth Taylor as a neurotic star (to be the Mary of the movie), Rock Hudson as her director-husband intent on her making a comeback, Kim Novak as an ambitious floozy of the flicks (inappropriately assigned to be Elizabeth I) and Tony Curtis as a coarse Hollywood producer. Geraldine Chaplin, of later vintage, is the star's suspicious secretary and Angela Lansbury with enormous authority and humor impersonates Miss Marple, the regulation Christie lady sleuth.

Directed by Guy Hamilton in expansive manner, it is all-star-cast thriller of style and polish. What lacks is the Hitchcock touch, though its solution is shrewdly calculated to surprise and its performances are amusing with the veterans giving slight parodies of their former selves.

Claude Vajda's "Ces Malades qui nous gouvernent" (at the Saint-André-des-Arts) is a 34-hour documentary, composed of newsreel footage and a part in their world-shaking decisions. Stalin, according to his Russian physicians, was stricken with early arteriosclerosis which ossified his thinking and brought on persecution mania. He was ridden with distrust, but had idiotic confidence in his pact with Hitler. When his agents informed him that German troops were massing on the border, he took no heed and Russia was unprepared for the 1941 Nazi invasion. Near the end of his life he ordered the arrest of his doctors (who were Jewish) and planned to hang them publicly and then sit anti-Semitic riots and in the guise of a protective measure send all Jews to Siberia.

Hitler had nervous hysteria and fits of madness. Mussolini had an ulcerated stomach. Chamberlain on his mission to Munich had chronic indigestion which developed into cancer; Franco had Parkinson's disease in his old age and Churchill's mind wandered in late years. John F. Kennedy was obliged to wear a steel back-brace and died on baby food. Franklin D. Roosevelt was at death's door at Yalta. When he died three months later Stalin, according to Elliott Roosevelt, suspected that the president had been poisoned and demanded an autopsy, a request that Eleanor Roosevelt refused.

The message here is obvious. If an airplane pilot, as it argues, must undergo physical examination to test his fitness, why not those who sway the lives of millions. Dwight D. Eisenhower's illness during his first term was widely reported and his condition was known when he stood for reelection, but the physical and mental states of the others were kept secret. One thing they all had in common was a determination to stay in office.

Restaurant Ratings

New Toques and Snipes
By Patricia Wells
The 1981 Gault-Millau Guide upgrades two well-known restaurants to its highest, four-toque rating, while taking minor snipes at several of Paris' three-toque temples of cuisine.

Taillevant, in Paris, and La Mere Blanc, in the town of Vonnas, near Mâcon, went from three toques to four, while the controversial Henri Gault and Christian Millau, chaperoned La Tour d'Argent, Le Vivarais and Le Grand Vefour for various lapses in quality, for high prices and fading cuisine.

Although the guide offers no surprises to observers of the French gastronomic scene it does signal renewed interest in the type of more classic cuisine offered at Taillevant and La Mere Blanc, and a bit less fanfare for Nouvelle Cuisine, which Gault and Millau were among the first to promote.

The 800-page guide, which lists 4,500 restaurants and hotels in France, Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, now includes 11 restaurants with a four-toque rating. Of these, six have been singled out this year as meriting special note. They are La Mere Blanc, Paul Bocuse in Colonges-au-Mont-d'Or, Michel Guerard in Eugenie-les-Bains, Alain Chapel in Mionnay, Troisrois in Rouanne and Girardet in Crissier, Switzerland. The "second class" four-toques are Taillevant and Archevêque in Paris, the Auberge de l'Île in Illhaeusens, the Moulin de Mougins in Mougins and L'Oasis in La Napoule.

In upgrading the sober and stately Taillevant, the critics suggested that the restaurant is "not far from being the grand restaurant in Paris." Taillevant has long held the highest three-star rating in the more conservative Guide Michelin.

The critics named Georges Blanc, the 37-year-old chef at La Mere Blanc, "Chef of the Year," noting that when his grandmother, the restaurateur in the 1930s, the French food critic Maurice Edmond Sallier (better known as Currausky) called her "the best cook in the world."

This year's guide awards 10 new three-toque ratings, including an upgrading or new listing for five restaurants in the Paris area. They are La Cigoulette, the Barrière de Clichy, Beauvilliers, Gerard Fargand and the new Guy Savoy, opened by the chef of the same name who was formerly chef at the Barrière de Clichy.

This is the second year in a row that Gault and Millau have published their guide ahead of normal schedule, stealing a bit of thunder from the Guide Michelin and the Guide Kleber, both of which are due in mid-March.

A Multilingual Trove From 14th-Century Yemen

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In 14th-century Yemen, then a thriving place along trade routes to the Orient, there was a king with an intellectual bent. He wrote scientific treatises, including one on the cultivation of grains, and was knowledgeable in health and astronomy. But his magnum opus was a six-language dictionary, a work of impeccable scholarship.

He compiled about 1,200 familiar and important words in Arabic and in parallel columns gave the words of comparable meaning in four and often five other languages: Persian, Turkish, later Byzantine Greek, Cilician Armenian and Mongol. It was a striking prototype of today's multilingual dictionaries.

Recently Rediscovered

The first word in his lexicon was the Arabic for God, Allah, followed by Khuday in Persian, Tengri in Turkic, O-Theos in Greek and Astuans in Armenian. The Mongol word, also Tengri, was not included. The king also listed words pertaining to other things, to food, clothing, horsemanship, entertainment, health and the female anatomy.

Over the centuries the dictionary became lost or forgotten until the early 1970s, when Lebanese scholars called it to the attention of Dr. Tibor Halasi-Kun, a Columbia University philologist. The discovery was much like an archaeological find, in that it exposed to the modern mind little-known facets of a past culture.

Working from microfilm copies — the original manuscript is in San'a, the capital of Yemen — he heads the McKechie Wine Company Ltd., which produces Three Choirs wine, and he owns Fairfield Fruit Farms Ltd., which operates orchards. Like many other British apple farmers, McKechie is feeling stiff competition from heavy imports of low-priced apples from France and Spain. So he and many others have been planting grapes instead.

Nobody here suggests that Britain will ever challenge the wine-making supremacy of France, Italy or Germany, but some 200 wineries are operating in this country now, most of them very new. About two dozen are actually producing commercial quantities.

All of a sudden, people have realized it can be done," said John Thornburn, general manager of Three Choirs, "and we're doing it. Farmers have got a few spare acres and are going into it." McKechie adds: "A lot of people can't believe we're actually growing grapes out of doors. They think perhaps we've got a big greenhouse."

In a sense the new wine makers are recapturing an English tradition, for this became a major wine-producing country after the Romans brought grapevines here in the third century. Later, when Britannia ruled the waves and had easy access to the European wines, virtually all of the vineyards were abandoned.

Their comeback not only reflects an effort by farmers to find more profitable crops but also represents a combination of patriotism and personal economics for consumers. Confronted with sharply es-

Dictionaries

A Multilingual Trove From 14th-Century Yemen

Cyprus and Asia Minor, he said, and thus represent a link between classical and modern Greek. Similarly, the Armenian language in the Hexaglot is a medieval form that is no longer used but was spoken in Cilicia, the coastal region of what is now southeastern Turkey.

Of particular fascination to the scholars were the Mongol entries. The language was spoken in Persia after its conquest by the successors of Genghis Khan. But Dr. Golden said that there had been "very little material" on this version of Mongol and so the discovery "is extremely important to philology."

Lajos Ligeti, of the University of Budapest, is deciphering the Mongol entries, and Dr. Edmund Schutz, also of Budapest, is working on the Armenian portion. Dr. Halasi-Kun, whose specialty is Turkic, said that the dictionary is interesting from a historical point of view because it shows that in the Middle Ages, Yemen was not such a backwater place.

The ruling class, at any rate, apparently knew or felt it might need to know several languages. Persian was the common language in the eastern Islamic world in those days, although Turkic was frequently used by the military-political caste. The other languages most likely have been useful in commerce, for Yemen was an important center of trade in the 14th century. The discovery of new trade routes, particularly after Vasco da Gama's voyages in the late 15th century, led to Yemen's decline.

Between 1363 and 1377, during Yemen's ascendancy, the ruler was Al-Malik al-Afdal Dirgham ad-Din Al-Abbas, of the Rasulid dynasty. The king, according to Dr. Golden, "was not a professional lexicographer as we know the term, but a highly literate, cultivated man and a meticulous scholar with cosmopolitan interests, as shown by his choice of words, subjects and languages."

Judging by the Hexaglot, Dr. Golden said, the ruling class of Yemen was culturally closer to Cairo and Damascus than to the Gulf people. They seemed to have a keen interest in horsemanship, cuisine and astronomy. The king's many references to the female anatomy, he noted, "were without any seemingly prurient interest."

As an example of how the dictionary produces insights into life at that time and place, there are words for raincoat in most of the languages — which surprised the scholars. In Arabic, however, there is not a single word but a descriptive phrase, meaning literally a garment that repels the rain, suggesting that raincoats were not common in Arabic-speaking areas.

Little is known of the lexicographer-king's personal life or reign, except that his dictionary indicates he must have been an avid falconer and may have been worried about an expanding waistline. Listed in the dictionary, in no apparent context, is the Arabic word meaning the fold of fat that begins to develop around the middle.

Three Choirs is a pleasant blended white made from two German grape varieties that have proven durable in the British climate. These are the muscadel thurgau and the reischsteiner, and most other English wineries are concentrating on the same varieties. The best German grape, the riesling, fails to achieve sufficient ripeness here. The climate is simply too arduous for the better red grapes.

"There's been a tendency to go the German way because we're at about the same latitude," said Thornburn. "About 95 percent of the English wines are German-based."

They resemble German wines in taste, although they rarely achieve the richness of a Rhine or Mosel from a great vintage. The English wines are drier and more austere, often with touches of earthiness and acidity. They are expensive, too, at \$7 to \$10 a bottle, but the wineries are selling all they can produce.

Three Choirs was in the vanguard of the revival, planting its first vines in 1972. Four years are normally required for vines to reach commercial potential, so Three Choirs was ready when the sun broke through the pervasive British overcast four years later. "We picked for the magical '76 summer, followed by four of the most diabolical summers you could imagine, including the last one," said Thornburn.

Three Choirs produced 17 tons of grapes from roughly three acres of vines in 1976. In 1980 only seven tons of grapes came from six acres of vines, reflecting the difficult weather. Now there are 18 acres in vines.

Other wineries have experienced similarly erratic production. In Kent, the Penhurst vineyards yielded 14,000 bottles in 1976, 7,000 in 1977, 2,000 in 1978, 5,000 in 1979 and probably about 1,500 last year.

Advertisement for The International Herald Tribune. Features a large graphic with '50% OFF!' and 'Metal Tribute'. Text includes: 'MAJOR SAVINGS ARE JUST ONE REASON TO SUBSCRIBE'. Below is a table of subscription rates for various countries and a form for ordering.

Table with columns for country, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, and 12 months 6 months 3 months. Lists rates for various countries including Algeria, Argentina, Australia, etc.

Subscription form with fields for: I want to receive the IHT at my home, office address below for, 12 months, 6 months, 3 months, Mr/Ms, Address, City, Country, Job title/profession, Company activity, Nationality, Age, and a note about payment and rates.

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low	Close	12 Month Stock High Low Div. In \$ Yld. P/E 100s. High Low	Close
15 1/2 AAR	12.40	24 1/2 ASL	10.00
15 3/4 ACP	12.00	25 1/2 BAC	10.00
16 1/2 ADF	12.00	26 1/2 BAX	10.00
17 1/2 AIG	12.00	27 1/2 BCI	10.00
18 1/2 AII	12.00	28 1/2 BCO	10.00
19 1/2 AIZ	12.00	29 1/2 BDI	10.00
20 1/2 AIZ	12.00	30 1/2 BDU	10.00
21 1/2 AIZ	12.00	31 1/2 BDU	10.00
22 1/2 AIZ	12.00	32 1/2 BDU	10.00
23 1/2 AIZ	12.00	33 1/2 BDU	10.00
24 1/2 AIZ	12.00	34 1/2 BDU	10.00
25 1/2 AIZ	12.00	35 1/2 BDU	10.00
26 1/2 AIZ	12.00	36 1/2 BDU	10.00
27 1/2 AIZ	12.00	37 1/2 BDU	10.00
28 1/2 AIZ	12.00	38 1/2 BDU	10.00
29 1/2 AIZ	12.00	39 1/2 BDU	10.00
30 1/2 AIZ	12.00	40 1/2 BDU	10.00
31 1/2 AIZ	12.00	41 1/2 BDU	10.00
32 1/2 AIZ	12.00	42 1/2 BDU	10.00
33 1/2 AIZ	12.00	43 1/2 BDU	10.00
34 1/2 AIZ	12.00	44 1/2 BDU	10.00
35 1/2 AIZ	12.00	45 1/2 BDU	10.00
36 1/2 AIZ	12.00	46 1/2 BDU	10.00
37 1/2 AIZ	12.00	47 1/2 BDU	10.00
38 1/2 AIZ	12.00	48 1/2 BDU	10.00
39 1/2 AIZ	12.00	49 1/2 BDU	10.00
40 1/2 AIZ	12.00	50 1/2 BDU	10.00

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EF Hutton Fourth Quarter sets new records.

New York, January 27 1981

The E.F. Hutton Group's earnings and revenues for the fourth quarter set records for the large Investment Firm, Robert Fomon, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, announced today.

Preliminary earnings for the fourth quarter ended December 31, 1980 were \$ 23.3 million, up from \$ 11.1 million earned in the comparable quarter of 1979, an increase of 110%. Hutton's previous peak was in the second quarter of 1980 when it netted \$ 21.3 million. Earnings per share were \$ 1.67 versus \$ 0.87 for the prior year's fourth quarter. Revenues for the period were \$ 313 million, 42% above the \$ 220 million in the same period of 1979.

Preliminary earnings for the year were \$ 82.6 million compared to \$ 37.3 million last year, an increase of 121%. It was the firm's third consecutive year of record earnings. Earnings per share were \$ 6.16 compared with \$ 2.90 in 1979. Revenues for the year exceeded one billion dollars for the first time, reaching \$ 1.1 billion versus \$ 750 million in 1979.

Mr. Fomon said, "our record results in the fourth quarter came from auspicious achievements by virtually every component of the firm. Our main-frame brokerage activities were very strong, benefiting from the high level of equity trading volume as well as large tax shelter, insurance and other income. Moreover, Investment Banking revenues were up very sharply in both the corporate and public finance sectors. Also aiding results was net interest income which hit a new high, reflecting lofty interest rates and reduced firm borrowings.

Mr. Fomon commented that, "the outlook in the many financial markets for the weeks immediately ahead is unsettled, but we think that the year should be a good one overall". He added, "a growing perception of the constructive fiscal steps which we believe the Reagan administration will be proposing shortly should aid the investment environment".

The E.F. Hutton Group Inc.

Preliminary Revenues and Earnings (all figures in thousands)

	Three months ended December 31		Year ended December 31	
	1980	1979	1980	1979
Revenues	\$ 313,000	\$ 220,000	\$ 1,125,000	\$ 750,000
Net income	23,300	11,100	82,600	37,300
Earnings per share:				
Primary	\$ 1.67	\$ 0.87	\$ 6.16	\$ 2.90
Fully diluted	\$ 1.67	0.86	6.15	2.89

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1 1/2 AIZ	12.00	101 1/2 BDU	10.00
2 1/2 AIZ	12.00	102 1/2 BDU	10.00
3 1/2 AIZ	12.00	103 1/2 BDU	10.00
4 1/2 AIZ	12.00	104 1/2 BDU	10.00
5 1/2 AIZ	12.00	105 1/2 BDU	10.00
6 1/2 AIZ	12.00	106 1/2 BDU	10.00
7 1/2 AIZ	12.00	107 1/2 BDU	10.00
8 1/2 AIZ	12.00	108 1/2 BDU	10.00
9 1/2 AIZ	12.00	109 1/2 BDU	10.00
10 1/2 AIZ	12.00	110 1/2 BDU	10.00
11 1/2 AIZ	12.00	111 1/2 BDU	10.00
12 1/2 AIZ	12.00	112 1/2 BDU	10.00
13 1/2 AIZ	12.00	113 1/2 BDU	10.00
14 1/2 AIZ	12.00	114 1/2 BDU	10.00
15 1/2 AIZ	12.00	115 1/2 BDU	10.00
16 1/2 AIZ	12.00	116 1/2 BDU	10.00
17 1/2 AIZ	12.00	117 1/2 BDU	10.00
18 1/2 AIZ	12.00	118 1/2 BDU	10.00
19 1/2 AIZ	12.00	119 1/2 BDU	10.00
20 1/2 AIZ	12.00	120 1/2 BDU	10.00
21 1/2 AIZ	12.00	121 1/2 BDU	10.00
22 1/2 AIZ	12.00	122 1/2 BDU	10.00
23 1/2 AIZ	12.00	123 1/2 BDU	10.00
24 1/2 AIZ	12.00	124 1/2 BDU	10.00
25 1/2 AIZ	12.00	125 1/2 BDU	10.00
26 1/2 AIZ	12.00	126 1/2 BDU	10.00
27 1/2 AIZ	12.00	127 1/2 BDU	10.00
28 1/2 AIZ	12.00	128 1/2 BDU	10.00
29 1/2 AIZ	12.00	129 1/2 BDU	10.00
30 1/2 AIZ	12.00	130 1/2 BDU	10.00
31 1/2 AIZ	12.00	131 1/2 BDU	10.00
32 1/2 AIZ	12.00	132 1/2 BDU	10.00
33 1/2 AIZ	12.00	133 1/2 BDU	10.00
34 1/2 AIZ	12.00	134 1/2 BDU	10.00
35 1/2 AIZ	12.00	135 1/2 BDU	10.00
36 1/2 AIZ	12.00	136 1/2 BDU	10.00
37 1/2 AIZ	12.00	137 1/2 BDU	10.00
38 1/2 AIZ	12.00	138 1/2 BDU	10.00
39 1/2 AIZ	12.00	139 1/2 BDU	10.00
40 1/2 AIZ	12.00	140 1/2 BDU	10.00

هكذامين الأهل

(Continued on Page 10)

سنة ا منه لادول

BUSINESS NEWS BRIEFS

Survey: U.S. Corporate Profits Rise 10% in Quarter

Stock Prices In New York End Mixed

ALONE WONT... ENERGY PROBLEM... source to need... free pipelines to... future will be a... deed, if we keep... most important... integration

Chief Sees Sales Rising 15% in Year... DON — Sony expects sales to rise about 15 percent in the year...

Alaska and York Seek Abitibi Shares... ONTO — Olympia and York Investments said Monday it will...

Yushita Introduces Micro-Video System... YO — Japan's Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. has introduced...

Australian Oil Well Sets a Record... WEY — An oil exploration consortium has discovered a well with...

L. Ford Tie Concessions UAW to Profit-Sharing

Robert L. Simison... AP-Dow Jones... ROIT — General Motors and Ford Motor, which are about...

Refinemet Sets Coupon at 3 1/4%

LONDON — The gold denominated coupon on Refinemet International's issue of gold indexed...

NEW YORK — Unexpectedly strong business produced an increase in fourth quarter U.S. corporate earnings. A survey of 444 major corporations shows a 10-percent rise in after-tax profits from the 1979 fourth quarter.

Weak Outlook... The outlook for corporate profits this year is weak, especially in the first half. Cost pressures will continue strong, and most economists expect real GNP to be not much better than flat in the first two quarters.

Ford Talks With Toyota Continuing U.S. Firm Optimistic About Joint Output... By Patrick Boyle... LOS ANGELES — Ford Motor Co. executives are optimistic about reaching an agreement with Japan's Toyota Motor to build a car in one of Ford's U.S. factories.

Bank of America Fills 2 Key Posts... SAN FRANCISCO — William Bolin will be promoted to the top post in Bank of America's world banking division and Robert Frick will become cashier as part of a management shuffle at the largest U.S. commercial bank.

Currency Rates... Interbank exchange rates for February 10, 1981, excluding bank service charges.

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Table with columns for Currency, Par, and Dollar values. Includes entries for Amsterdam, Frankfurt, London, New York, Zurich, and various dollar values.

right, companies made money in most parts of the business: production, refining and marketing. But last year, the markets relaxed despite the Iran-Iraq war, and buying inventories and slumping demand slashed profit margins on refining and marketing. Meanwhile, the gradual decontrol of U.S. crude-oil prices increased profits from production.

Dropping Production... Fourth quarter production at the Big Three slipped 8.4 percent behind the weak year-earlier levels, and the first quarter outlook is not much brighter. Analysts are split over whether GM will be in the black or the red, but they say that either way the number will be relatively modest.

Changes in Exemptions, Deductions Expected... and to penalize poorer Americans, administration officials say. Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan faced that issue Monday when asked in a televised interview why the administration was cutting back on food stamp assistance and not doing anything about limiting tax deductions that wealthy taxpayers can take for mortgage interest on second and third homes.

Comex Cuts Margins On Futures Contracts... NEW YORK — The Commodity Exchange has reduced margin requirements for silver, copper and two-year U.S. Treasury note futures, effective Wednesday. The Comex said speculative margin requirements for silver will fall to \$7,000 per contract from \$8,000. Margins for hedgers in silver will drop to \$4,000 from \$5,000. Speculative margins in copper will decline to \$800 from \$1,000, while margins for hedgers will fall to \$500 from \$600.

U.S. Considers Tax Cut on Interest, Dividend Income... By Peter Behr and Caroline Atkinson... WASHINGTON — On top of the general tax cut it has already promised to send Congress, the Reagan administration is preparing a second, more specialized measure for introduction this spring that, among other things, will propose big cuts in the maximum tax rate on dividends, interest and other "unearned" investment income, administration officials said Monday.

Bank of America Fills 2 Key Posts... SAN FRANCISCO — William Bolin will be promoted to the top post in Bank of America's world banking division and Robert Frick will become cashier as part of a management shuffle at the largest U.S. commercial bank.

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Stock Prices In New York End Mixed... NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended mixed Tuesday after trading in a narrow range all day as investors awaited more information on President Reagan's economic package. Analysts said the market was likely to continue the trendless pattern until more is known about the economic proposals and congressional reaction is assessed.

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Volume leader Prime Computer was the latest of the high technology stocks to be hurt by news of a slowdown in its business. Prime lost 4 1/2 to 29 1/2 after saying its profit margins are under pressure as customers delay placing orders and accepting shipments. IBM lost 3/4 to 63 and Digital equipment 1/2 to 87, but Honeywell rose 2 1/2 to 104. Texas Instruments 2 1/2 to 117 and National Semiconductor, which introduced a new central processor for its computers, 1/2 to 33 1/2.

Rep. James Jones, D-Okla., observed last week that there would be tremendous political opposition to changing the deduction on home mortgage interest payments, but that it might be possible to pass a limit on deductions for interest on commercial loans such as those used to finance autos and major appliances that is expected to total \$6 billion in fiscal 1982.

The dollar firmed against most major currencies in European trading. It closed in London at 2.1475-90 Deutsche marks after opening at 2.1340-50 DM and closing Monday at 2.1365-80 DM. Sterling closed at \$2.3775-83 against an opening of \$2.3425-35 and Monday's close of \$2.3401-20. In New York, the dollar was quoted at midday at 2.1485-95 DM against morning highs above 2.15

Japan Prepares Economic Stimulus Plan

From Agency Dispatches
TOKYO — The Japanese government is seeking measures to stimulate the nation's faltering economy.

Toshio Komoto, director-general of the Economic Planning Agency, said Tuesday that the government will hold a meeting of the Cabinet council on economic measures early next month to discuss deteriorating business conditions.

Among the adjustments being considered, Mr. Komoto said, were a cut in the discount rate from 7.25 percent and increased public works expenditure to boost business and industry. He also said that the Japanese central bank could lower the discount rate before the economic plan is adopted.

Mr. Komoto said government expenditure on public works in the first half of fiscal 1978 represented 76 percent of the total appropriat-

ed but the percentage declined to 59.6 percent in the first half of fiscal 1980.

He also said the Cabinet council meeting would discuss measures to help smaller Japanese industries and stabilize prices as much as possible.

U.K. Japan Accord

In trade developments, the Japan Automobile Manufacturers Association said Tuesday it will provide the British Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders with monthly details of cars shipped to Britain in a move to help reduce trade friction.

A spokesman for the group said this was agreed in talks in Lisbon last week between the two trade associations.

Japan sent 213,250 vehicles to Britain last year, down 4.6 percent from 1979.

In a report on Japanese machine tool exports, the industry association said the value of export orders last year rose 39.8 percent over 1979 to a record \$823 million.

The association did not give further details, but the Finance Ministry said exports to Western Europe in the first 11 months of last year more than doubled to \$273 million over the 1979 period.

At the same time, exports to the United States, Japan's biggest customer for machine tools, rose 47.6 percent to \$414 million in the 11 months, the ministry said.

Officials at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said machine tool exports to the United States and Western Europe are not expected to rise as rapidly this year because of poor business conditions in the two markets.

To help dampen trade friction, Japanese tool producers last month formed a one-year cartel to regulate minimum export prices and curb the volume of shipments to Western Europe and the United States.

In another export sector, watches, it was reported that Japan's exports are expected to reach 86 million pieces this year, up 30 percent from an estimated 66 million last year.

According to the Japan Clock and Watch Association, the exports will comprise 52 million digital and analog quartz watches and 34 million mechanical watches.

This also includes 23 million movements or part sets estimated for the supply to Southeast Asian countries for assembly operations, the association said.

The association said it expected total output in Japan this year to be 110 million pieces, which account for one third of the world's watch production. This is up 26 percent from 87.3 million estimated for last year.

Japan is now believed to have overtaken Switzerland as a watch producer although latest Swiss watch production figures are not available, the association said.

Russian Plan Offers Little to Consumer

By R. W. Apple Jr.
MOSCOW — This will be a critical year for the Soviet economy. It is the first year of a new five-year plan and it is also a chance to improve on the disastrous agricultural and mediocre industrial performances of the last two years.

Setting targets in this country is the job of central planners, and they and the political leaders have been sending out conflicting signals.

On Oct. 21, for example, in a speech to the party's Central Committee, Leonid Brezhnev, the general secretary, went to some length to stress a commitment to improve food supplies, provide more and better consumer products and upgrade housing. There would be no cause for Polish-style unrest here.

Nonetheless, they are expected to be approved with little change by the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party later this month.

"Future growth is going to be more expensive," said one Western analyst who was asked to sum up the vision of the future that emerges from the mass of figures.

"There are upper limits in view on the labor supply and on other resources, at least in the short term. The plan reflects that."

The growth targets for the agricultural and industrial sectors, where the seeds of increasing individual prosperity are sown, are lower than the goals set five years ago, and they are lower than the disappointing rates actually achieved in the last five years. They are, in fact, the lowest set here since World War II.

By comparison with the rhetoric about consumer well-being, the guidelines make sober reading. Production of consumer goods is assigned a planned growth rate similar, in relative terms, to that assigned to heavy industry.

"The investment figures simply do not suggest any massive reordering of priorities," a diplomat said. "I see no sign that enough investment will be made in things like agriculture, housing and light manufacturing to bring a great deal of improvement in the average Soviet lifestyle."

According to Western experts, the relatively modest investment allocations reflect not only a scarcity of resources — such as untilled land, spare manpower and raw materials — but also an unwillingness to penalize heavy industry, traditionally the favorite child of the Soviet economy, to boost consumer output.

Even if it were to be reached, which most oil analysts doubt, the annual total like the one set in 1985 would represent an annual growth over the next five years only 1 percent, a paltry figure for a country that prided itself on a growth of 8 percent a year during the boom days of the western berian fields in the 1960s and 1970s.

A more exuberant project has been made for the grain which is crucial because about 10 percent of it goes toward feeding livestock for milk and meat. About 200 million tons a year were produced during the last five years, on average, but in the next five the Soviet Union is shooting for 238 million tons, an 18 percent increase.

But here, the question of the nature of the new plan and, indeed, of its predecessors comes into focus. The Soviet Union has never once produced as much as 238 million tons of grain in a year; record was 237.5 million in 1975. So how can it expect to average more than that in 1981-85?

Although the planners talk of bringing 17 million more acres into cultivation and of improving technology and efficiency, the target that the projected target will be achieved without a major miracle. For the plan presumes the conditions will be optimal weather, labor supply, fertil supply, harvest — but that never takes place.

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Month	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1M	17.2-16.17.5	9.4-10.11.16	5.15-16.51.16	14.1-14.7	10.1-10.7
2M	16.1-16.7	8.1-10	6.5-16.7-16	13.1-13.7	10.1-10.7
3M	17.17.4	9.1-10	6.1-6.7	13.1-13.7	10.1-10.7
6M	16.1-17	9.1-10	6.1-6.7	12.1-12.7	11.1-12
1Y	12.15-16-16.1-16	9.15-16-9.15-16	6.7-16-9.15-16	12.15-12.7	12.1-12.7

Israel Health Plan Strike

TEL AVIV — Israel's biggest health service was crippled Tuesday when 25,000 employees of the trade unions' sick fund, covering three million members, went on strike to protest a government proposal for a national health insurance plan.

Canada Firm Seeks Funds For Oil Deal

CALGARY — Petro-Canada Chairman Wilbert Hopper said he expects the taxpayers to foot the entire cost of last week's takeover of Petrofina Canada Inc. for 1.46 billion Canadian dollars (about \$1.2 billion).

Mr. Hopper said that the government-run oil company was in no position to finance the takeover because of its debt of 1.8 billion Canadian dollars from two previous takeovers in the past five years — Pacific Petroleum Ltd. and Atlantic Richfield Ltd.

"The Pacific acquisition (in 1978) was roughly \$1.5 billion," he told at a news conference Monday. "No money came from government for that acquisition. We borrowed the total sum of \$1.5 billion. We're in the process of paying that back."

Mr. Hopper said the federal Cabinet would decide in a month whether to agree to Petro-Canada's request to finance the takeover.

Finance Minister Allan Rock said last week a three-cent-a-liter tax on gasoline could be implemented to help pay for Petro-Canada's acquisitions. Such a tax — of up to 4 Canadian dollars a barrel for oil and 60 cents per thousand cubic feet of gas — was mentioned in last October's budget.

Mr. Hopper said the federal government's only role in the Petrofina takeover was to approve Petro-Canada's final offer.

Canada Firm Seeks Funds For Oil Deal

United Press International

Canada Firm Seeks Funds For Oil Deal

Growth in industrial production over the five-year period just ending was originally calculated at 36 percent. It has fallen far short of that. For the next five years, the target is more modest: 26 to 28 percent.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



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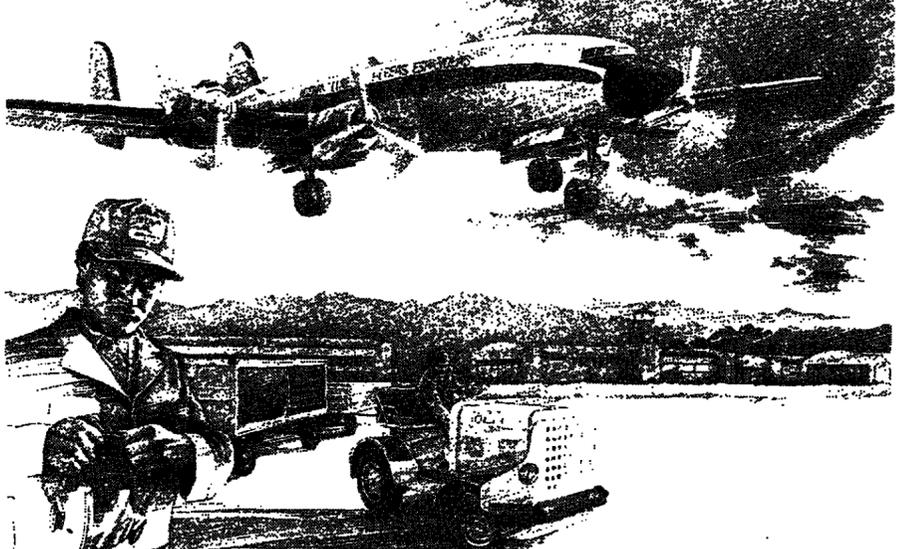
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COMPANY REPORTS

Company	1979	1977	1979	1977
United States				
Amex Inc.	1980	1979		
Revenue	704.57	768.52		
Profits	62.03	51.37		
Per Share	1.35	1.82		
Beneficial Corp.	1980	1979		
Revenue	27.0	12.7		
Profits	1.02	0.49		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	9.0	10.1		
Profits	3.45	4.24		
Per Share				
El Lilly & Co.	1980	1979		
Revenue	639.5	653.2		
Profits	81.5	71.5		
Per Share	1.97	0.95		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	2,560.	2,250.		
Profits	342.0	333.7		
Per Share	-1.52	4.43		
GTE	1980	1979		
Revenue	2,670.	2,410.		
Profits	174.16	174.16		
Per Share	1.21	1.14		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	9,980.	8,900.		
Profits	477.87	643.07		
Per Share	2.94	4.20		
Kerr-McGee	1980	1979		
Revenue	909.6	744.4		
Profits	51.8	40.4		
Per Share	1.99	1.56		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	3,460.	2,480.		
Profits	182.2	160.0		
Per Share	7.02	6.18		
McDermott Inc.	1980	1979		
Revenue	929.8	940.95		
Profits	48.14	50.97		
Per Share	1.11	1.23		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	2,530.	2,400.		
Profits	88.17	83.07		
Per Share	1.79	1.86		
Occidental Petroleum	1980	1979		
Revenue	2,200.	2,990.		
Profits	138.1	186.8		
Per Share	1.65	2.44		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	12,500.	9,400.		
Profits	710.8	561.6		
Per Share	8.82	7.30		
Sunbeam	1980	1981		
Revenue	503.5	513.8		
Profits	1.25	1.25		
Per Share	1.50	1.50		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	2.54	2.54		
Profits	137.99	137.99		
Per Share	2.39	2.39		
Warner Communications	1980	1979		
Revenue	65.8	44.9		
Profits	0.76	0.76		
Per Share	1.98	1.98		
Year	1980	1979		
Revenue	2,000.	2,000.		
Profits	83.07	83.07		
Per Share	1.86	1.86		

European Gold Markets

Month	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	577.25	578.50	+7.00
Zurich	577.50	578.50	+4.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	582.47	584.00	-0.22

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.)

Month	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.
500	920.12.00	940.28.00	950.44.00
250	910.03.00	930.22.00	940.38.00
100	900.03.00	920.22.00	930.38.00
50	890.03.00	910.22.00	920.38.00
25	880.03.00	900.22.00	910.38.00

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Sweden's Estimate Of Trade Deficit Cut

STOCKHOLM — Sweden revised down its forecast 1981 trade deficit to 9.8 billion krona (about \$2.1 billion) from 10.5 billion krona, the Economics Ministry said Tuesday.

Murdoch Cites 'Progress' in Deal for Time

LONDON — Rupert Murdoch has boosted his hopes of a deal over the Times of London. The Sunday Times after reaching an agreement with print union a three-month wage freeze, new disputes procedures to wildcat strikes.

Sweden's Estimate Of Trade Deficit Cut

The current-account deficit is forecast at 22.1 billion krona against 21.7 billion krona. The revisions resulted partly from the recent wage agreement between employers and blue-collar workers and the central bank's two-point reduction in the discount rate to 12 percent, the ministry said.

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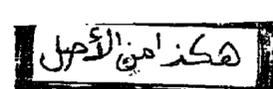
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PANY REPORT

Company	1980	1979	1978
Kerr-McGee	1.12	1.10	1.08
McDermott	1.12	1.10	1.08
Occidental Petroleum	1.12	1.10	1.08

Sweden's Estimate of Trade Deficit Cut

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Sweden's estimate of the trade deficit cut for 1981 is 1.5 billion Swedish kronor, or about \$1.5 billion, according to a report released here Tuesday.

MORE PROFIT FROM THE STOCK MARKET

NEW YORK (AP) — The New York Stock Exchange closed Tuesday with a record gain of 15.14 points, or 0.45 percent, to 3,385.44.

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One reason is fuel efficiency. Another is proven technology. Serving 55 airlines,

the JT9D is the world's most experienced wide-body engine, with over 36 million engine flight hours.

Still another is reliability. In fact, the JT9D has become the standard of comparison worldwide for evaluating the reliability of other wide-body engines.

In sum, the 7R4 is the engine of choice. For Saudia. For the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. For the world.



NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Div. Yield	P/E	100s	High	Low	Close	Change
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2

Quotations in Canadian funds

Symbol	Price	Change
4447 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, February 9, 1981

Symbol	Price	Change
4447 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01
2312 April	1.25	+0.01

Canadian Indexes

February 10, 1981

Index	Value	Change
Montreal	2741.9	+37.8
Toronto	2555.0	+22.4

Floating Rate Notes

Closing prices, February 10, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank of Montreal	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Toronto	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Nova Scotia	10.00%	10.00%

Tokyo Exchange

February 10, 1981

Symbol	Price	Change
Asahi Chem.	100.00	+0.50
Fuji Photo	150.00	+1.00
Yamaha Motor	200.00	+2.00

Non Banks

February 10, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank of Montreal	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Toronto	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Nova Scotia	10.00%	10.00%

Non Banks

February 10, 1981

Bank	Rate	Yield
Bank of Montreal	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Toronto	10.00%	10.00%
Bank of Nova Scotia	10.00%	10.00%

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Symbol	Price	Change
ALLIANCE INT'L (d)	17.00	+0.10
BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd	17.00	+0.10
(d) All-World	17.00	+0.10
(d) Europe	17.00	+0.10
(d) Japan	17.00	+0.10
(d) Pacific	17.00	+0.10
(d) US	17.00	+0.10

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(d) Japan	17.00	+0.10
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Symbol	Price	Change
ALLIANCE INT'L (d)	17.00	+0.10
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U.S. COMMODITY PRICES

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices including sections for Live Hogs, Live Cattle, Live Sheep, Live Goats, and various international markets like the British Pound and Japanese Yen.

Selected Over-the-Counter

Table of Selected Over-the-Counter prices for various commodities such as sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

European Stock Markets

Table of European Stock Markets showing closing prices for major indices in Amsterdam, London, Frankfurt, Zurich, and Milan.

Table of New York Futures prices for various commodities including soybeans, wheat, and corn.

Table of London Metals Market prices for various metals like copper, nickel, and silver.

Table of London Commodities prices for items like sugar, coffee, and cocoa.

Table of Paris Commodities prices for various goods.

Table of Market Summary for NYSE Most Actives.

Table of Dow Jones Averages and Dow Jones Bond Averages.

Table of Standard & Poors NYSE Index.

Table of Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

Table of American Most Actives and AMEX Index.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Feb. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

Main table of AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices for February 10, listing various stocks and their prices.

Notes and legends explaining symbols used in the stock price table, such as 'a' for annual dividends and 'b' for quarterly dividends.

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Reviewed by Rob Hughes... "COME and die... I'll be great fun..."

Condemned by Circumstance... "And so John Lehmann writes 'The Strange Destiny of Rupert Brooke'..."

7-4, Sampson Is Measuring Up... "In 'The Strange Destiny of Rupert Brooke'..."

BRIDGE... "The decision to enter this spring's Basketball Association..."

The Soccer Scene War on a New Battlefield

Thursday and, after two sleepless days, facing Bristol City in a match crucial to its hopes of winning any major honor in England (or Europe) this year. Admitted Gambler Brian Clough, Nottingham's idiosyncratic manager, admits it is the biggest gamble of his career...



Marie-Theres Nadig ... With the title in sight.

Nadig Closes In On Cup Honors

From Agency Dispatches MARIBOR, Yugoslavia — Marie-Theres Nadig of Switzerland also clinched the women's World Cup title Tuesday by putting in two swift, smooth runs to win a giant slalom race in this northern Yugoslav resort...

Fruit of Baseball's Labor Pains: More of Same

By Thomas Boswell WASHINGTON — After almost nine months of pregnant pause, baseball's labor pains have begun again. Both management and union are ready to entrench along the same lines occupied last spring when they fought to exhaustion over the issue of partial compensation...

That's to say, one where the spark that starts the strike comes from the union. But here it's management that may decide it's willing to precipitate a strike in hopes of getting a change it wants. Now I find it easier to understand why Lloyd's, which is really a consortium of companies, has been so devastated in recent years by paying off on claims they never should have insured...

E. Germans Said to Arrest Soccer Star

Berlin — East German soccer star Gerd Weber was seized at the airport here last month after police discovered he was planning to defect to West Germany, informed sources said Tuesday.

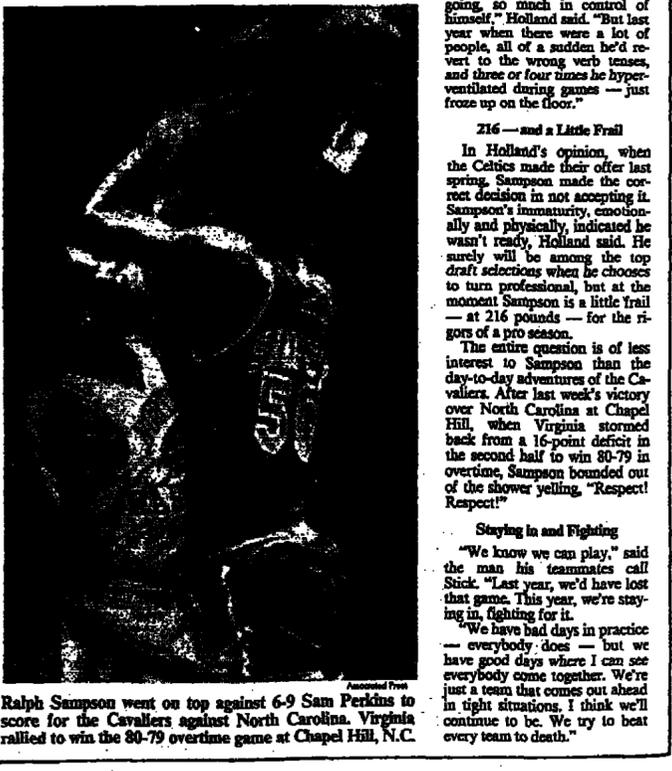
Harvard Downs BC, 2-0, to Win Beanpot

Boston — Bill Larson scored midway through the first period and Dave Burke added a goal with 1:55 to play Monday night to give Harvard a 2-0 upset over Boston College and the championship of the 29th annual Beanpot hockey tournament.

Basketball Polls

Table with columns for 'The Associated Press' and 'United Press International' showing basketball poll results for various teams and players.

He takes a drop step for a power move. "When he's bottled inside," Holland continued, "the course of least resistance is to step outside and take a jumper. He can do that, but when you do it all the time like he did last year, you might as well be 6-5. Now he only does it when it's to his advantage."



Ralph Sampson went on top against 6-9 Sam Perkins to score for the Cavaliers against North Carolina, Virginia rallied to win the 80-79 overtime game at Chapel Hill, N.C.

College Basketball

Table listing college basketball teams and their records, including East, Midwest, South, and West divisions.

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CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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Observer

The Door War

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Andrei Gromyko looked more dour than usual when he called upon the First Secretary, Comrade Brezhnev, he said. "I hardly know how to begin."



Baker

"Give it to me straight from the shoulder," said Brezhnev. "Better yet, let me guess. The French government is going to resume speaking to the Americans."

rade. The provocation is severe. From now on when the U.S. ambassador calls at the Soviet Foreign Office we will insist that he shiny up the rain spout."

"That's about the size of it," said Gromyko. "We will have to retaliate of course."

Watching the Whales Go By

By Wayne King
New York Times Service

HALF MOON BAY, Calif. — For so huge a creature, the California gray whale is ponderously graceful, erupting from the Pacific swells in easy arcs, so big the sea itself bulges as it lifts to the surface, breaking the blue-green water with an audible cascade.

There are two of them, heaving to the surface, snorting, blowing their plume of spray, sliding under briefly, only to surface and blow once more before disappearing beneath the swells again.



Inquisitive whale taking a close look at tourist boat.



Gray whale crashing back into the sea off Point Loma, Calif.

been watching whales for years, for the last five as operator of tour boats in Half Moon Bay, where once the big grays were hunted with harpoons loaded with explosives rather than with the cameras clicking vigorously today. He reports the grays more plentiful each year.

It was not always so. Once one of the most hunted of creatures, the gray has twice been near extinction, once in the late 1800s after Charles Scammon, one of the men who has contributed most to literature of the gray whale, discovered its winter mating and calving coves in Baja California, Mexico. A whaler, Scammon kept the breeding

grounds secret for two years, filling his holds, but other whaling captains watched and followed him, slaughtering the gray in droves for the oil and for bone for corset stays.

Almost wiped out by the 1880s, supplanted by more plentiful species and the discovery of petroleum, the gray recovered, only to be slaughtered again in the 1930s and after World War II, when international whaling was renewed, with devastating effect on the whale population.

By 1949, when the new International Whaling Commission all but banned the taking of grays, their number had been reduced to no more than 4,400. Today estimates put the number at 12,000 to 17,000 in two overlapping herds. The larger herd migrates from Alaska's Bering Strait 6,000 miles to Baja California to mate and calve, and the other goes from the same Alaskan area to Korea.

of southern California, communing with sea lions, seals and dolphins, into Mexican waters, swinging finally east past San Island into Scammons Lagoon, where once they were slaughtered and now they increase.

Feeding Habits
Before they leave the Bering Sea, the animals, 45 feet long, weighing a ton a foot, gorge on tiny sea creatures, chiefly krill, a small shrimp-like crustacean that the whale harvests by straining seawater through a mesh-like hairy fine-tooth comb, called baleen, extending from the upper jaw.

After feeding for four months, the whales eat little or nothing for eight months, three on the trip to Baja California, two in the lagoon, three on return. On the way back some of the females have 14-foot offspring that, like other mammals, feed on mother's milk, a thousand gallons a month. Born skinny after 13 months of gestation, baby whales lack the blubber to hold them afloat, and must be nudged to the surface lest they drown.

People: Used Car Salesman

A used car salesman from Austin, Texas, took the \$130,000 grand prize after beating 25 of the world's best poker players at seven-card stud in the Third Annual Super Bowl of Poker at Reno, Nev. "I didn't start playing until I was 7 years old," Ed Whited said after winning the tournament at the Sahara-Reno casino. He said he's been playing poker professionally for 20 years. "When I was 15, I won my uncle's grocery store," he said. "Mom made me give it back."

John Stonehouse, the former British Labor government postmaster general who faked his death in 1974 and later spent three years in jail for fraud, has reportedly married his secretary, Sheila Buckley. Stonehouse, 55, released from prison in 1979, married his longtime companion on Saturday at a village registry in Hampshire, according to press reports. Stonehouse was divorced from his first wife, Barbara, in 1978 and she has since remarried. Mrs. Buckley, also previously married, is 34. With his business ventures crumbling, Stonehouse went to Florida in 1974 and faked his death by leaving his clothes on the beach and disappearing. He was arrested two months later in Australia where he was living under an alias.

Former Sen. Muriel Humphrey, widow of Hubert Humphrey, is honeymooning with her new husband, Nebraska businessman Max Brown. The couple, both 68, were married in a ceremony at Mrs. Humphrey's home in Lake Minnetonka, Minn. Mrs. Humphrey and Brown were classmates 50 years ago at Huron, S.D., High School. They renewed their acquaintance after the former vice president's death in 1978. Brown's wife died about 18 months ago.

The first MG and the last MG imported into the United States were performed by members of the Ford family — 32 years apart. Jaguar Rover Triumph Inc., marketer of MGs in the United States, said the last MG built for sale in the United States was delivered to Henry Ford 2d, the retired Ford Motor Co. chairman. His father, Edsel Ford, once owned the first MG imported into the United States, JRT said. The elder Ford

drove the M-type MG for three years and more than 100,000 miles before lodging it at the Ford Museum. The ultimate destination of the U.S.-delivered MG, a black-edition model produced by Henry Ford 2d in Detroit, was not disclosed. The production ceased last year for the collapse of efforts to

Lady Diana Spence, who supported the late Queen Elizabeth II, is expected to be named as the first lady of the new British monarch, according to press reports. She is said to be planning to remain in the United Kingdom, where she has been increasing her public and social activities. Her husband, Lord Spence, is said to be planning to remain in the United Kingdom, where he has been increasing his public and social activities.

Lady Bird Johnson, the former first lady of President Lyndon B. Johnson, is expected to be named as the first lady of the new British monarch, according to press reports. She is said to be planning to remain in the United Kingdom, where she has been increasing her public and social activities.

kidnapped a 20-year-old girl at dawn Tuesday on a road in Sicily after more than nine months reportedly paid about \$3 million for the girl's freedom. The kidnappers, who were identified as Coppiola outside the town of eastern Sicily, had been on a roadside camp for several days. Police said his factory.

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